

63.9
Australia
1923

Favorite Roses

Ornamental Trees

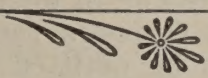
Choice ———

Flowering Shrubs

1923

Grown by
HAZLEWOOD BROS.
EPPING : : N. S. W.

Introduction to Rose Catalogue



THE immediate success of our last year's Catalogue, and the very many expressions of appreciation that have reached us from our customers regarding it, are sufficient justification for continuing the same method of candid description of the various varieties.

It is, of course, realised that criticism of any variety of rose may altogether lose its force under different climatic conditions, but we have obtained the experience of experts in each State which have guided us in our comments. In addition, we have embarked on a totally new idea and attacked a proposition which must be faced by Australian rose growers before a full measure of satisfaction is attained, no matter in what geographical position the grower may be placed.

With the help of the Commonwealth Weather Bureau, Sydney, a map has been prepared showing on broad lines all those districts which experience somewhat similar climatic conditions, in so far as they control plant life. Although agriculture was the first occupation it was the last Science, and frequently it is not realised how the other Sciences may help it. We are, therefore, quite certain that, after a study of the explanation accompanying the map, our customers will realise the value of the contribution so generously made by the officers of the Department, and we desire to acknowledge, with grateful thanks, our appreciation of the time spent in compiling what is probably one of the most unique features of any Catalogue ever sent out.

Our very sincere thanks are also extended to all those kind friends who have helped us by their reports on roses in different conditions of climate in the various States.

ORDER OF PREFERENCE.—Throughout 1922 a careful tally was kept of all varieties sold, and we have listed them in order of preference, decided by buyers from practically all the States. In explanation we wish to point out that each plant ordered this season is counted as a vote for that variety to determine its place in next year's catalogue.

STOCK for 1923.—Our stock of roses for sale is easily the largest in New South Wales, and exceeds 100,000 plants. They have all been grown on new land, and are remarkably free from the diseases inseparable from old nurseries. They are worked from stock plants of proved vigour and freedom of bloom, and no expense is spared to ensure the highest grade of plant possible. Our Nursery is absolutely free from the dreaded disease known as "Die Back," which is attacking many plants in some of the States. (This must not be confused with the dying back of Pernetiana Roses, which is quite a different matter.)

OUR PRICES.—We do not seek a reputation for cheapness, which is considered by many people the only point worthy of notice when purchasing plants. We know that our plants, which are the best we have ever grown, are as clean and free from root and leaf diseases as it is possible to get them, and our business has been built up in thirteen years by continuous striving to improve quality at a fair remuneration.

VARIETIES.—No expense is spared in procuring the latest Novelties from all parts of the world, but with upwards of 150 sorts added each

year it is patent there must be some reduction of varieties in the interests of both grower and planter. Every superfluous variety not only increases the cost of production of each plant (and the selling price), but also the difficulty of the grower in deciding what to plant. A recent Interstate Committee of Rose Growers recommended (as a first instalment) that some 420 varieties be omitted from catalogues as too much like other sorts, too liable to disease, and too poor in flowering and growth. This "Black List," after twelve months' publicity, came up for revision at the meetings of the various State Nurserymen's Associations. The New South Wales Association endorsed it to the extent of 98 per cent. The South Australian Association asked that some thirty-eight varieties be retained, and forwarded a list of nineteen other varieties to be included. This is a ninety-one per cent. endorsement by that Association of the original list. The Victorian Association did not consider the original Black List, but drew up quite a distinct collection for discarding. Delegates from these three Associations met at the Interstate Conference held in Melbourne in November, 1922, but were unable to agree, as one section would not consider the question if the list were afterwards to be published for the benefit of customers. Considering the highly contentious nature of this subject, an endorsement of 98 and 91 per cent. by experts in two different States is surely sufficient justification for the original movement.

Copies of the original list, with the revisions, may be obtained on application.

DESCRIPTIONS.—It is our endeavour to describe each rose impartially on its behaviour in the various Australian climates. To prevent needless repetition, it must be understood that almost every rose is more or less liable to Mildew and Black Spot. The colours of the roses also are described at their best, but it must be remembered that nearly all colours will fade in strong sunlight, and a rose should not be condemned on its first flowering.

One of the common causes of dissatisfaction is the question of single and double roses. A very large number of growers prefer the full-bodied bloom, and have the greatest antipathy to the loose, decorative class, which, however, are finding an ever-increasing number of admirers. In order that no customer may experience disappointment, we are re-casting all rose descriptions on the following basis. Roses described as single are those having four, five or six petals; semi-single covers those blooms producing six to ten petals; semi-double eleven to twenty-five petals; and double from twenty-six upwards. It should be explained that the number of petals in a bloom frequently varies according to climate and forcing conditions. Our records are from unforced blooms, so that growers may make their own allowances for their particular districts.

OUR SLOGAN.—In accordance with the views expressed in the preceding paragraphs, we have adopted—

"Grow the Best,
Discard the Rest,"

as our motto.

Orders will be despatched not later than the day after receipt. Where they are required on particular days immediate acknowledgment will be made.

As the best plants are always sent out first, we urge early ordering. If unable to plant at once, customers may have their orders reserved till later, thus ensuring good plants in the varieties asked for. As the season advances, it is inevitable that some kinds are sold out. Unless

instructed to the contrary, we will substitute any sort sold out with another as good, or better. All goods travel at purchaser's risk, as we cannot be held responsible for plants delayed or damaged by carelessness of forwarding agencies.

ACCOUNTS.—All accounts are due within two months of date of invoice. New customers are requested to remit with order, or give a satisfactory reference.

REMITTANCES.—These may be made by Money Order, Postal Note (both payable at Epping, N.S.W.), or Cheque. Country and Interstate customers are requested to add exchange to cheques.

THE NURSERY is situated half a mile from Epping Railway Station, and is open for inspection in business hours. The Nursery is closed on Sunday.

CORRESPONDENCE is invited on all questions of rose interest, and friends are specially asked to correct any mistake, or comment on any rose's adaptability to special conditions.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—We believe that all trees and plants sold by us are of the description and kind specified at the time of sale. Where reasonable proof is given that plants have been wrongly labelled we will refund the original purchase money or correct the mistake by new plants; but we give no warranty, express or implied, as to their growth, description, quality or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop, as these factors are governed by forces beyond our control.

All sales are made subject to these conditions, and if the purchaser does not accept the goods sold on these terms they are at once to be returned.

HAZLEWOOD BROS.,

Rose and Tree Specialists, Epping, N.S.W.

'Phone: Epping 11.

Business Hours:

Week Days: 7.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Saturdays: 7.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.



Climatological Map of Australia

Owing to the many failures, caused by planting unsuitable varieties, it has been thought advisable to indicate in a very broad way those districts of Australia which show similar conditions of climate, in so far as they concern the growth of roses and other plants, so that if any given plant is successful in one place there should be no climatic bar to its success in other places where climatic conditions are equal.

As most of the horticultural energies centre round the capital cities, the divisions have been named after them, owing to the fact that they show such marked differences as to account for most of the important variations present.

It must be emphasised, however, that the divisions are approximate only, for it is quite impossible to indicate on any map the enormous number of purely local conditions caused by any one town's peculiar position and surroundings; also the very important question of soil variations, and, getting closer to home, the individual variations to be found in each garden according as the beds round a house face North, South, East or West. In this respect it is quite possible for a Sydney grower, for example, to select positions in his garden which more closely represent the conditions of Adelaide, Hobart or Melbourne, than the average Sydney climate. The determination and treatment of these variations must be left to the wisdom of the enthusiast himself.

The main climatic controlling factors are frost, heat, humidity, and dryness, each in the double capacity of friend and foe to different plants.

The suitability of various plants to particular divisions will be noted throughout this Catalogue by the letters "A," "M," "B," etc., as the case may be, while "E" will signify the variety is hardy everywhere.

ADELAIDE: "A"—The outstanding features of this division are the hot and dry summers and fairly severe winter conditions, combined with a rather low rainfall and lack of humidity. This climate is ideal for fruit drying.

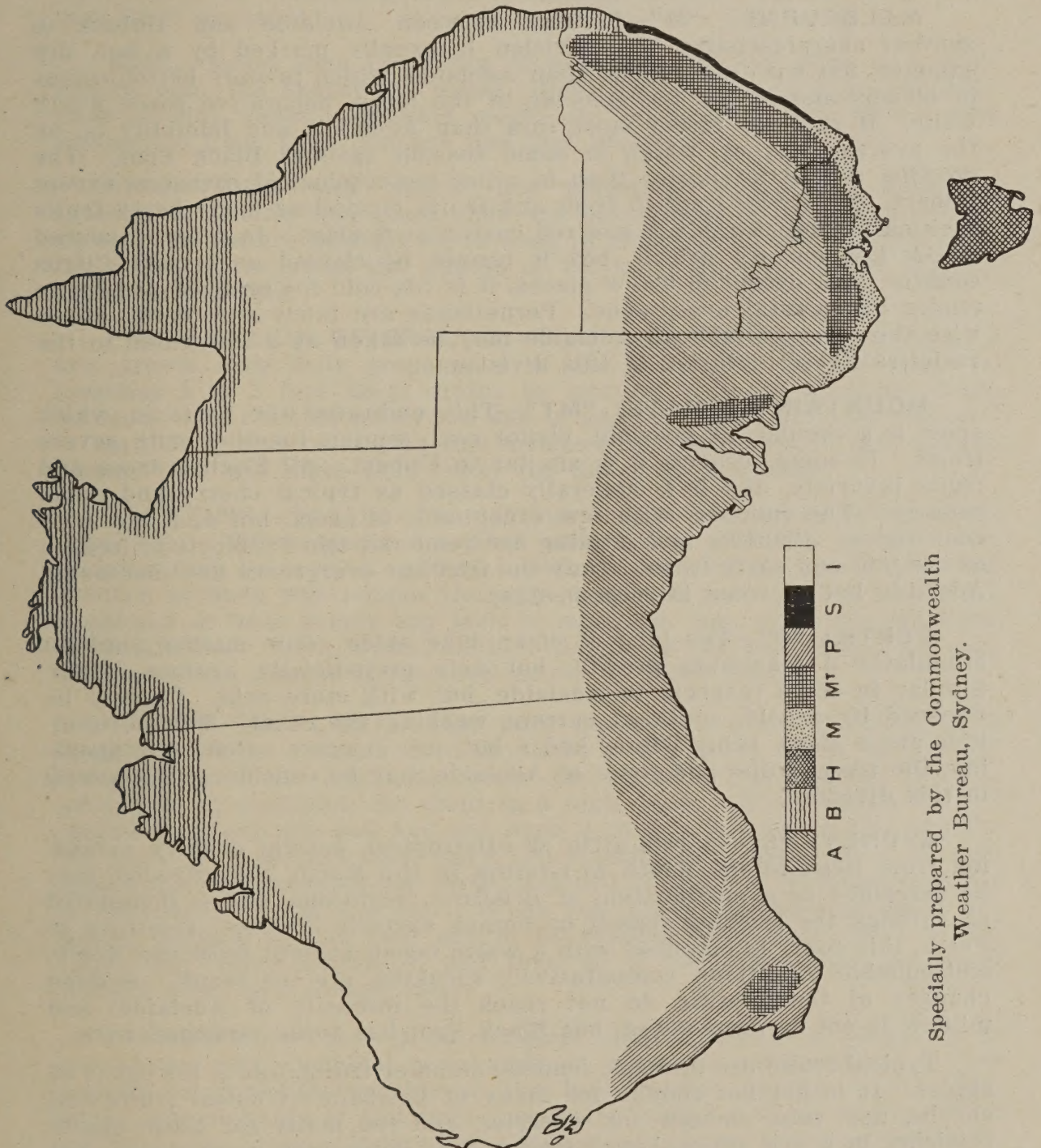
Regular, hot, dry winds in the growing season call for careful attention to watering (in many instances shading of plant stems is necessary to prevent sunburn), but tend to prevent the spread of Black Spot on roses, and, in consequence, the Pernetiana class reach their full perfection.

The strong sunlight is particularly hard on the colour and keeping qualities of rose blooms, and the varieties usually favoured are those producing full-bodied flowers, as the decorative class is generally considered too fleeting.

Violent changes of temperature favour the development of mildew, but frosts are not severe enough to prevent the successful growth of oranges and some of the hardier sub-tropical ornamental evergreen trees. The summer conditions are too hot for many English deciduous trees and fruits, and too dry for many shrubs needing a moist, shady atmosphere. Included in this section is a thin strip of country between the moist Sydney climate and the mountains, which corresponds more closely to Adelaide than to Sydney.

BRISBANE: "B"—This may be classed as a tropical climate, as the frosts in winter are not severe enough to prevent the successful growth of nearly all tropical plants and fruits, such as pineapples, bananas, mangoes, custard apples, etc. Growth continues practically all the year round, and the warm, humid conditions of summer tend to cause quick

development of blooms and encourage Black Spot and Scale diseases. It is too hot for many deciduous trees and plants, and too moist for others. It is essentially an evergreen division. In roses, Pernetianas are most unsuitable, the varieties best suited to the prevailing conditions being of the full-bodied type in Teas and Hybrid Teas.



Specially prepared by the Commonwealth
Weather Bureau, Sydney.

HOBART: "H"—Long winters of varying intensity and a short growing season mark this climate. It is a land of fairly equable conditions otherwise, in which all English fruits flourish, and the cloudy skies and even rainfall promote better colours in flowers and foliage than obtain in other capitals. It is too cold for tropical and sub-tropical subjects, but all deciduous trees and the few frost and snow-resistant evergreens thrive. Nearly all varieties of roses do well except some of the very full sorts, which do not open properly on account of the lack of

warmth. Pernetianas are only moderately successful. Similar in many respects to the mountain division.

INLAND: "I"—This may be fully described as an intensification of Adelaide conditions and gardening is a much more difficult proposition in consequence. Only the hardiest varieties recommended for Adelaide should be tried.

MELBOURNE: "M"—Midway between Adelaide and Hobart in general characteristics, this division is usually marked by a hot, dry summer, but with more cloud than Adelaide, which favours better colour in blooms and makes the growing of the loose, decorative roses worth while. It receives rather more rain than Adelaide, and humidity is, on the average, higher, which in some seasons favours Black Spot. The growing season is shorter than in other meteorological divisions except Hobart. Nearly all English trees and fruits (including many berry fruits such as raspberries, black and red currants) flourish. In a few favoured places Lemons are grown, but it cannot be classed as typical Citrus country, and, except in a few places, it is too cold for oranges and many tender ornamental evergreens. Pernetianas are fairly successful, otherwise the roses suitable to Adelaide may be taken as a fair guide to the varieties likely to thrive in this division.

MOUNTAIN CLIMATE: "MT"—This embraces the parts in which snow is a regular, or possible, visitor each winter, together with severe frosts. In some respects it is similar to Hobart. All English trees and fruits luxuriate, and it is generally classed as typical cherry and apple country. The summer, with few exceptions, is short, hot and dry, with cool nights. Planting and pruning are rendered more difficult by reason of the late and early frosts. Only the hardiest evergreens are successful. Adelaide list of roses is recommended.

PERTH: "P"—The land of clear, blue skies. The intense sunlight stimulates a maximum growth, but acts prejudicially against colour. Similar in some respects to Adelaide, but with more rain. Largely influenced by a cold, southern current washing the coast. The peculiarities are a short, rainy winter and a hot, dry summer. Generally speaking, the trees, fruits and roses of Adelaide may be considered successful in this division.

SYDNEY: "S"—A thin strip of sub-tropical, coastal country extending from Bega in the South to Grafton in the North, this division may be described as a modification of Brisbane conditions, and is dominated all through the growing season by humid, easterly breezes. Contrary to Perth, this coast is favoured with a warm ocean current from the North, and equable conditions, comparatively speaking, are the result. Sudden changes of temperature do not reach the intensity of Adelaide, and mildew is not so pronounced, but Black Spot has to be reckoned with.

Typical fruits are oranges, lemons, summer fruits, and a few sorts of apples. It is not hot enough for many of Brisbane's tropical fruits and shrubs, nor cold enough for cherries, and too moist for those plants rejoicing in a dry atmosphere. Only a few Pernetiana roses thrive, but practically all other varieties do well.

Rose Culture in Brief

When unpacking the parcel of rose plants, remember that it is essential to keep the roots moist and free from exposure to air. If plants shrivel from dry conditions, bury completely in moist soil for three days, then plant as usual.

SOIL.—Roses may be grown in any soil, but the ideal is a stiff, greasy loam, the deeper the better. Real sand is improved by the additions of clay, loam, vegetable mould and manure. Extra heavy soils respond to lime, sand, manure and leaf mould.

SITUATION.—Open spaces are preferable to closely sheltered aspects, as Mildew and Black Spot are encouraged by moist, close conditions. Roses are best grown in beds by themselves, not too wide, and the tallest varieties in the middle of two-sided beds or at the back of one-sided quarters.

PREPARATION OF GROUND.—Good roses may be, and frequently are, grown with little preparation of the beds. But the grower who trenches 2 to 3 feet deep, drains by underground tile or other drain, manures with suitable materials, and in general “gives with both hands” to his plants, will receive in like measure an abundance of first quality blooms that will more than repay for the extra attention.

PLANTING.—The time for planting must be decided by various local conditions. When plants are hard and woody, and soil not too wet, planting may be carried out any month in the year, as a few pieces of bracken or bush will temper the sun’s heat and prevent sunburn, and a water-can or hose supply any lack of moisture; but, generally speaking, in coastal New South Wales, April to August is the usual time. In cold, snow country, August is favoured above all other months.

DEPTH TO PLANT.—This is a question provoking considerable argument. Some claim the bud should be 1 to 2 inches below the ground, irrespective of the depth the roots are placed. This method has the advantage of steadying the plant in a high wind. Others insist the bud should be above the soil and the roots 4 to 5 inches below the surface. We have seen success both ways. In planting the roots should be well spread out, covered with fine earth, tramped firmly, and then well watered to thoroughly settle the soil. When the water has soaked away, the wetted surface of the hole should be covered with loose soil. Water after, only when necessary, and then do it well, loosening the caked surface when dry enough later.

MANURING.—There is no complete manure, and it is necessary to use animal and chemical alternately to maintain soil fertility. Cow manure is generally considered the best, while superphosphate (two parts) and sulphate of ammonia (one part) supply a cheap and excellent artificial aid. Regular liming (once a year) and water are very necessary, as without these important details the best effect is not attained.

WHEN TO PICK.—All flowers should be picked early in the morning. The loose decorative blooms, just as the buds show colour and are on the point of opening. Remove all surplus foliage, scrape the bark from the bottom two inches of the stem, and place in fresh water in the house away from strong sunlight. Full blooms must be allowed to open more before picking. Cut long stems and ensure good flowers in the next crop.

PRUNING.—The first principles of pruning are very simple. Every bud (or eye) is a possible outlet of growth, and has the power of producing a branch. The art of pruning consists, **FIRST**, of reducing the number of possible outlets, to ensure that all growths will be vigorous, and **SECONDLY** to direct the growths that will follow into a shapely plant with well-balanced branches uncrowded by dead wood or useless shoots.

Climbing varieties require the longest and most vigorous canes shortened, and after the first flowering the spurs which produced the blooms should be cut back to two eyes.

DISEASES.—Aphis may be killed by a nicotine preparation, or washed off by a strong jet of water from a hose. Mildew and Black Spot may be prevented much more easily than cured, by regular sprayings of 1 oz. sulphate of potassium to 1 gallon of water, or by dusting with nine parts flour of sulphur and one part arsenate of lead powder. It is most important that the two powders be well mixed to prevent injury to the foliage from too much lead arsenate. Scale should be sprayed with a red oil preparation, and arsenate of lead will effectively settle all leaf-eating insects.

THRIPS.—The following remedy for Thrip is recommended by the General Chemical Company, of San Francisco, but so far has not been tested here. But we are offering it to our customers, and trust that it will be tried next spring:—

“It is possible and feasible to control Thrips on roses. Our best method here is to spray the bushes at rather frequent intervals beginning soon after the appearance of the first growth each season, and continuing up to the time the first blossoms begin to open, using the following:—1 pint Miscible Oil No. 2, and 1 ounce of 40 per cent. Nicotine Sulphate (Black Leaf 40) in 5 gallons of water.

“The number of applications necessary will be governed, of course, by the prevalence of Thrips, by climatic conditions, the variety of roses, and the extent to which the work is done. If one grower attempts to control the Thrips and a neighbour immediately adjoining makes no effort whatever, more frequent sprayings will be required than if everyone in a given locality did the work consistently.”

Australian Raised Roses

DESCRIPTIONS SUPPLIED BY THE VARIOUS RAISERS.

Almost all the Roses grown in Australia have been introduced from Europe or America. Bred for totally different conditions of climate, it is not surprising that many have been discarded almost as soon as they have flowered. The time is coming when much of this disappointment will be avoided, by planting roses bred for, and tested under Australian conditions, before being catalogued. It is not too much to say that Australia possesses the finest climate in the world for raising new Roses, and extensive developments in this direction may be looked for in the near future. Ten fine varieties are offered here for the first time, and a list of the best sorts to date is appended.

NOVELTIES for 1923

CHERUB (H.T.) (Alister Clark).—A Climbing Rose with good foliage and habit that in Spring is a mass of beautiful well-formed salmon-pink flowers, gracefully displayed. It also flowers in Autumn when, although the flowers are not numerous, the colouring is superb, making this variety one of the most distinct of its popular class.
3/6 each.

CLIMBING LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Rosen).—Good red climbing roses have always been scarce, and a strong-growing climbing sport of the justly popular "Laurent Carle" should prove a warm favourite. It is free flowering, mildew proof, sweetly perfumed, and a genuine climber. 3/6 each.

FIREDRAGON (H.T.) (Alister Clark).—This is a particularly fine variety and one that is certain to please. The flowers are large, full and sweetly scented, while the colour is best described as a brilliant, fiery red, with the rare quality of retaining its shade without blueing. The plants are vigorous in growth, with the mildew-proof foliage for which "Glenara" seedlings are noted, and are continuously in bloom. The branching growth will make it a very desirable bedding variety. This rose has been greatly admired wherever shown, and visitors to "Glenara" have been very much struck by its intense colour and brightness. "Firedragon" is sent out with every confidence, as it has been grown for and thoroughly tested under Australian conditions. 3/6 each.

FLORENCE RUSS (H.T.) (G. Russ).—A rose that should be in every collection. The colour in early spring is pink in the centre shading to a pearly white at the edges of the petals. During summer and Autumn the colour is saffron orange shading to white at the edge of petals. The flower is full and of perfect form, the petals being beautifully reflexed. With liberal treatment, large enough for exhibition, and a good garden rose, being of perfect habit, upright and branching. Slightly tea scented. The foliage is dark green and mildew-proof. (Awarded Gold Medal, N.R.S.V.) 3/6 each.

HARBINGER (Hyb. Gig.) (Alister Clark).—In this rose we have an early, spring-flowering, climber of good habit and just what is required to fill the bleak days of very early spring. When covered with its very large single flowers of pure, refined pink it brightens the garden while the daffodils are still in flower. It was greatly admired when exhibited at Ballarat in September last, and Mr. Geo. Connor pronounced it the best of the single flowered Gigantea Hybrids. A good grower, with healthy, elegant foliage. Suitable to all climates. In a hedge, or on a fence, it is more popular at "Glenara" than "Sinica Anemone," and its flowers are of a better shape and colour. For early cutting it is a fine companion to "Jessie Clark" and "Flying Colours." 3/6 each.

LORETTO (H.T.) (Alister Clark).—A climbing or pillar rose of most distinct and beautiful colouring, suggesting crimson overlaid with carmine. The foliage is magnificent and disease-proof, and as the flower is sweetly scented, of particularly striking colour and large for its class, it must take its place as one of the best rambling roses sent out. It is best in the spring, but flowers well in autumn. This rose has been well tried at "Glenara," and has been greatly admired. 3/6 each.

MRS. FRANK GUTHRIE (H. Gig.) (Alister Clark).—This rose is descended from Rosa Gigantea, and is a dwarf everblooming variety, forming a beautiful bush with most attractive foliage that is mildew-proof and persistent. Its flowers are of a beautiful, clear pink, and tea scented. It is one of the first perpetual roses to descend from Rosa Gigantea, and as it flowers continuously right into winter, it must become a great favourite for garden decoration and cutting, and, being a fine bedding rose, it marks a great advance in roses suitable to our climate. 3/6 each.

SALMON SPRAY (H.T.) (Grant).—This beautiful new rose has been much admired by all who have seen it. Colour rich salmon pink, reverse of petals carmine, born in sprays of five to twenty flowers. Mildew proof foliage. Constant blooming and sweetly scented. Flowers last in water from five to six days in good condition. An ideal rose for table decoration or massing in the garden. 5/- each.

SQUATTER'S DREAM (Hyb. Gig.) (Alister Clark).—This lovely new yellow bush rose is the forerunner of a race of ever-blooming roses, being the result of two crosses with that grand species, *Rosa Gigantea*. It possesses leathery, dark green leaves that are mildew and disease-proof, and its sturdy habit, together with its bright colour, makes it a fine bedding variety of an entirely new class. The colour of the young flower is between saffron and Indian yellow. The flowers are well held on the plant and are excellent for cutting. This rose is phenomenal for its free and continuous flowering, producing a great crop of lovely blooms, from spring well into mid-winter. This variety drew considerable attention at the Rose Show held in Melbourne last spring, when it was exhibited for the first time. 3/6 each.

SWEET SEVENTEEN (H.T.) (Alister Clark).—A soft, blush pink, semi-double, ever-blooming variety of medium growth, with upright and compact habit. The foliage is light green and mildew-proof, while the flowers are sweetly scented. An ideal bedder. Presented to the Victorian National Rose Society, who will receive all profits. 3/6 each.

Some Other Varieties Raised in Australia

Australian Beauty (Kerslake).	Fancy Free (Alister Clark).
Australia Felix (Alister Clark).	Flying Colours (Alister Clark).
Black Boy (Alister Clark).	Golden Vision (Alister Clark).
Borderer (Alister Clark).	Gwen Nash (Alister Clark).
Climbing Cecil Brunner (Ardagh).	Jessie Clark (Alister Clark).
Climbing Countess Labarthe (Royal Nurseries).	Kitty Kininmonth (Alister Clark).
Climbing Madame Segond Weber (Ardagh).	Midnight Sun (Grant).
Climbing Maman Cochet (Upton).	Miss Marion Manifold (Adamson).
Climbing Souv. de Therese Levet (Wood) and (Nicholl), two sports.	Mrs. R. C. Bell (Alister Clark).
Climbing White Maman Cochet.	Nora Cunningham (Alister Clark).
Cracker (Alister Clark).	Penelope (Williams).
Don Jose (Alister Clark).	Queen of Hearts (Alister Clark).
E. N. Ward (Kershaw).	Scorcher (Alister Clark).
	Star of Queensland (Williams).
	Sunny South (Alister Clark).
	Vanity (Halstead).

New Roses, 1923

Descriptions are those of the raisers' condensed. In a few instances local impressions are noted in italics, but it is too early to say if the Pernetianas will die back in winter. Customers may get candid criticism of any new variety at the end of the flowering season on application. Although a very large number have been listed and some 50 more arrived too late to catalogue, it is our endeavour to sift out all but the best as quickly as possible. No rose will be finally discarded until tested in different climates.

Price, 4/- each, except where mentioned. Postage extra. Six plants priced 4/- each for 21/-. Postage extra.

ADMIRATION (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Sons).—Bushy growth; flowers large, full and well formed, freely produced; a ground work of soft pearly cream, heavily washed and shaded vermillion. Sweetly scented.

ADOLPH KARGER (H.T.) (W. Kordes).—Not so full as "Sunburst," but more reliable in colour; also stronger in growth. A good rose, with very long and perfectly shaped bud; mildew-proof. Sunburst x Cissie Easlea.

ADOLPH KOSCHEL (H.T.) (W. Kordes).—A fine rose from Louise Ch. Breslau and Harry Kirk; blooms large, full and good shape; pure yellow with deep orange and red shadings, a strong grower, said to be a great improvement on "Gorgeous."

ALBERTINE (Wich.) (Barbier).—Flower similar to "Arthur Robert Waddell," coppery chamois in the centre, outer petals bright salmon passing to coppery rose, abundantly produced in clusters; bud deep vermillion. Growth extra vigorous, climbing, numerous laterals are produced, which are densely clad with beautiful glossy foliage. Rosa Wichuraiana x Mrs. Arthur Waddell. *Not flowered yet.*

ALICE KAEMPFF (H.T.) (J. Felberg-Leclerc).—Outer petals silky rose with lilac reflexes, centre petals silvery white with rosy lilac sheen, with coppery lilac centre, large and full, with strong Provence Rose perfume; bud elongated. General MacArthur x Radiance.

AMERICA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill).—Premier x Hoosier Beauty. Everyone who sees this variety growing is highly enthusiastic over it. The buds are long pointed, opening to immense, fragrant, rose-pink flowers. The foliage is large and of a dark green shade. The plants are vigorous in growth and free in bloom. Almost thornless. This variety was so well received in America that its dissemination had to be delayed for a year to enable all the orders received to be filled. *Excellent.*

AMERICAN LEGION (H.T.) (Towill).—This variety has well-shaped, globular buds; large, full, cerise red flowers possessed of a fragrant perfume, and lasting well. The foliage is large, glossy, of a reddish green shade, and not subject to mildew. The plant is vigorous in growth and a profuse bloomer. This was originally named "American Legion" in the United States, but the name has been changed to "Legion" in that country on account of the objection of the Association of the same name to the original designation. *Promising.*

ANGELUS (H.T.) (Lemon).—A seedling from Columbia and Ophelia, and promising to be one of the very best white roses on the list. At times the colour shows light yellow at centre. It is a fine big bloom on strong stems, and in addition to good lasting qualities is very fragrant. The plants are strong in growth, free flowering, and the foliage is mildew-proof. *This variety is showing very well indeed,*

BESSIE CHAPLIN (Chaplin Bros.).—Colour bright pink, blooms large, of great substance, strong upright growth. Awarded first prize for 12 blooms of any one variety, Croydon; silver medal, City of London Show. *Good but mildews badly.*

BETTY UPRICHARD (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Son).—The inner face of petal is delicate salmon pink to carmine, while the outer or reverse of petal is glowing carmine, with coppery sheen, and a suffusion of orange. A truly glorious combination of colours that attract, delight and vary in tone and intensity as the bloom develops. The growth is very vigorous, erect and free branching habit, with sage green foliage, flowering freely and continuously. The blooms are Verbena perfumed, and carried on erect flower stems; they are of medium size, not too full, but perfectly formed, with large smooth petals of massive substance. Awarded the Gold Medal of the N.R.S., and Award of Merit of the R.H.S. *Lovely colour and shape.*

BLANCHE AMIET (Turbat).—Coppery salmon passing to clear rose when opening; full, buds long, deep orange yellow. Growth vigorous; beautiful glossy green foliage.

CAPTAIN KILBEE STUART (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Son).—Sturdy and erect growth, with large and dark olive green foliage. The blooms are carried on rigid flower stems; they are perfectly formed, of noble size and depth, with very large, smooth and massive petals. The colour is rich glowing velvety crimson, shaded scarlet, and most brilliant and attractive. An exhibition rose of the highest standard, also serviceable for garden purposes; and a valuable addition to the crimson shades of Hybrid Teas because of its brilliance of colour, wonderful size, and most delightful fragrance. Awarded the Card of Commendation of the N.R.S. *Will have to show higher centre to be up to Champion honours.*

CECHOSLAVIA (Berger).—Alabaster white suffused with salmon carmine, passing to golden yellow towards the centre and at the base of petals, fairly full, sweet scented, of long keeping qualities; bud very long, of good form, carried on long and stiff stems. Growth vigorous, upright branching.

CHARMING (H.T.) (Rossem).—From Alex. Hill Gray x Mde. Edouard Herriot, growth vigorous, with glossy mildew-proof foliage; flowers medium size, very freely produced; colour salmon rose, with coral red at reverse of petals.

CLARA CURTIS (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Son).—This is a truly magnificent rose, with large, full, and perfectly imbricated flowers, of shell-shaped petals, carried on rigid stems. Golden yellow colour and Marechal Niel perfume. The buds are yellow smeared crimson. The growth is erect and vigorous, flowering free. Marvellous beauty and fragrance, and floriferous characteristics, every growth is crowned with a flower bud. Beyond question the best exhibition yellow rose yet produced, and one that will delight and satisfy the desires of the most fastidious and find a place in the rose gardens the world over. The result of years of work to produce a dwarf Marechal Niel. Awarded the Gold Medal of the N.R.S. Stock limited. 5/- each. *Only moderate growth so far.*

CLB. LIEUT. CHAURE (Fairley).—A strong climbing form of this variety specially suited to cool climates where the dwarf is a very fine rose. *Mildews like the dwarf. Clb. Laurent Carle is better.*

CLB. MADAM EDOUARD HERRIOT (Ketten Bros.).—A vigorous climbing sport of this justly esteemed rose, flowering in great profusion.

- CLB. MRS. AARON WARD (Alex. Dickson & Son).—A climbing sport of this distinct and esteemed variety. It is possessed of remarkable vigour and wonderfully free flowering characteristics. Quite first rate, and a most valuable addition to the climbing section of Hybrid Tea Roses. *True climber. Not flowered yet.*
- COMTESSE PROZOR (Nabonnand).—Rosa Gigantea x Comtesse de Bouchard. Robust climbing growth, large semi-double flowers, of good form, and very large petals; colour chrome yellow. *Not flowered yet.*
- COURTENAY PAGE (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Sons).—Bushy growth; large, full, well formed flowers, colour scarlet crimson, shaded deeper crimson, of unrivalled brilliance and lasting a long time in good condition; very sweetly scented. Gold Medal, N.R.S. 5/- each.
- DIADEM (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Sons).—A free grower; large, full flower of perfect shape; colour deep crimson, heavily overlaid orange crimson, suffused deep salmon and coppery yellow; a good garden rose, sweetly scented.
- DIANA (Bees' Ltd.).—Malmaison pink is the predominating colour of this rose, but on the reflex of the petals it fades away and merges into lemon cream; the flower is full and of faultless form, with petals of leathery substance, opening well in all weathers. A moderately vigorous grower, with strong disease-resistant foliage.
- DOROTHY HOWARTH (Bees' Ltd.).—Flower coral pink, with most delicate shell tints and shadings of salmon. As the flowers fade the tints become paler, but they are charming until the petals have fallen. Huge trusses of these delicately rich flowers closely packed, but light and graceful, are produced throughout the summer and until frost. Of vigorous bushy growth, with shining deep green foliage. Leonie Lamesch x Aennchen Muller. *Colour too crude.*
- DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH (H.T.) (Nabonnand).—Very vigorous growth, flower very large, full and globular; colour brilliant lilac rose, reverse of petals carmine crimson, general tone resembles the Persian Lilac. Seedling from Jonkheer J. L. Mock x Beaute de Lyon. *Upright growth. Not flowered yet.*
- ELSIE BECKWITH (H.T.) (G. Beckwith & Son).—Rich deep glowing rosy pink. Ideal for all decorative work. Charming in all stages. Blooms carried rigidly upright on long strong stems, and very lasting. Sweetly scented and very resistant to mildew.
- ETOILE DE FEU (Per.) (Pernet-Ducher).—Flower salmon pink and coral red, shaded with flame tint, large, full and globular. A very vigorous grower of bushy branching habit, beautiful glossy bronze green foliage. The progeny of un-named varieties. A new coloured variety, vigorous and very hardy; will be an excellent garden rose for bedding.
- F. J. GROOTENDORST (Grootendorst).—A cross between Rosa Rugosa and a red Polypom rose. The flowers are somewhat crude and favour Orleans for colour and size, but it presents great possibilities to the hybridist on account of the disease-proof foliage of Rugosa.
- FRAGRANT BOUQUET (Per. x H.T.). (Howard & Smith).—Another gem, the name of which has been suggested by its remarkably sweet scent and free flowering habit, each individual plant, as seen in the rose field of the originator, being a veritable bouquet. The plant is of compact growth with flowers of medium size, of a delicate flesh pink, with the base of the petals a golden yellow. *This variety is free from the faults of the Pernetiana class. Good.*

GLADYS SAAVEDRA (H.T.) (Nabonnand).—Growth vigorous with large green foliage, flowers large, full and globular, colour rosy peach, exterior of petals nilson rose. *Lacks distinctiveness.*

GOOILAND (H.T.) (Rossem).—Seedling from Sunburst x Red Letter Day. Flowers of medium size, beautifully formed; clear rose with dark coral rose on reverse of petals. Very free flowering, strong growth, free from mildew. Awarded the Certificate of Merit, Amsterdam. *Similar to the previous variety.*

HEDWIG KOSCHEL (D. Poly.) (Munch & Haufe).—Flower pure white, slightly shaded with yellow, edges of petals slightly tinted with rose, large, very full, of good form and delightful fragrance. A white sport of Ellen Foulson. *The old blooms show pink.*

HENRIETTE TERSTEEG (H.T.) (Rossem).—Seedling from Madam Abel Chatenay x Jos. Hill. Soft rose, with salmon, growth erect, flowers large and full. Awarded the Certificate of Merit, Amsterdam, 1920.

HUGUETTE VINCENT (H.T.) (Chambard).—Growth vigorous and erect; splendid long bud, geranium red, shaded vermilion, flower very large, retaining colour of the bud without alteration, very floriferous. Awarded Certificate of Merit and large medal.

INNOCENCE (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros.).—A very large single pure white flower, measuring over five inches in diameter. The plant is of fine, strong, upright growth, with dark green foliage. Mildew-proof. Will prove invaluable for massing. The finest single white yet raised. Must not be confused with L'Innocence.

JOHN HART (H.T.) (Hicks).—Bud large, long pointed; flower very large, full, open, high centred, double, lasting; cherry-pink; borne singly on long, strong stems; slight fragrance. Foliage sufficient, large dark green wrinkled, disease-resistant. Vigorous, dwarf; profuse and continuous bloomer.

JOSEPH GUY (Auguste Nonin).—Flower bright scarlet red, very large. Growth vigorous, exceedingly free flowering. Very effective for massing in beds. *Very like Rodhatte.*

JULIANA (D. Poly.) (Den Ouden & Zoon).—A salmon sport from Orleans but on first blooming too much like Coral Cluster to make two separate varieties.

KATHLEEN (Hyb. Musk.) (J. H. Pemberton).—A perpetual free flowering cluster rose. Colour pink blush, after the shade of R. Canina. Large trusses of small single flowers well distributed. Strong shrub habit, free flowering. Good in autumn. *Not bloomed yet.*

KLEINE LEO (Jos. Timmermans).—Flower brilliant red and dark red, large and full. Growth vigorous, free flowering. *After the style of Dora Van Tets. Fades badly.*

LADY CRAIG (H.T.) (H. Dickson Ltd.).—Vigorous growth. Large full flowers of fine form, and sweetly scented. Colour deep cadmium yellow, with honey-yellow centre, very free and perpetual. A splendid garden rose, frequently large enough for exhibition.

LADY ELPHINSTONE (Per.) (Dobbie).—Sport of Mme. Edouard Herriot. Bud long pointed; flower very large, open, semi-double, very lasting; Indian yellow passing to clear rose; borne singly on strong stems. Foliage abundant, large, glossy dark green, disease-resistant. Moderate grower, bushy; profuse bloomer.

- LADY INCHIKIN (H.T.)** (A. Dickson & Sons).—Best described as orange cerise, so novel that wherever exhibited it has been a centre of attraction. It is of vigorous growth, branching habit, and free flowering; the blooms are large, full, perfect in shape, and delicately perfumed. Awarded the Gold Medal of the N.R.S. Award of Merit of the R.H.S. *True Pernetiana*.
- LADY VEREY (H.T.)** (Hicks).—This rose is sure to become popular on account of its freedom of habit. The buds are long and pointed, opening to well-shaped flowers of a rich rose pink with yellow base. A hardy and constant bloomer.
- LESLIE PIDGEON (H.T.)** (H. Dickson Ltd.).—Vigorous growth. Flowers half full and produced with great freedom. Colour orange buff, heavily flushed and suffused with terra cotta. A very distinct and delightful Hybrid Tea and Austrian origin. Sweetly scented.
- LIMBURGIA (H.T.)** (Leenders & Co.).—Flower large, full, fragrant; colour, deep carmine on front petals, lilacy white on reverse side, growth vigorous, compact, and continually in bloom.
- LODEWYK OPDEBEEK (H.T.)** (Leenders & Co.).—Flowers large, full, fragrant. The colours are ox-blood red on front of petals, Tyrian rose on reverse side, a new and rare colour; growth robust and continuous blooming.
- LORD CHARLEMONT (H.T.)** (McGredy & Sons).—Free growing, perfectly shaped, long-pointed flowers of clear crimson, deepening to carmine crimson; large full flowers. A good garden rose for massing and cutting, and well up to exhibition standard; sweetly scented. *Looks like the best red of the year.*
- LUISE KIESE (H.T.)** (H. Kiese & Co.).—Flower ivory yellow, sometimes clear yellow on a golden yellow base, large, very full, sweet scented; long bud. Growth vigorous, with few thorns, and beautiful foliage.
- LUCILE BARKER (H.T.)** (J. Hicks).—A wonderful free flowering variety. A fine garden rose, long buds, well shaped, opening to a beautiful rich apricot yellow; Tea scented. An ideal bedder, quite distinct.
- MABEL MORSE (H.T.)** (McGredy & Sons).—Free habit of growth; large, full, well-formed flowers, continuously produced; colour clear bright golden yellow without shading; free from mildew, and sweetly scented. Gold Medal, N.R.S. 5/- each. *Pernetiana* origin. *The young foliage is equally as beautiful as the flower, which is high praise for both.*
- MADAME ADOLPH LAFONT (H.T.)** (J. Croibier).—Superb deep apricot red colouring, shaded with chamois, of medium size, highly perfumed; egg-shaped, buds generally borne single. Growth vigorous, branching. A fine rose of very distinct and attractive colouring.
- MADAME ALEXANDRE DREUX (Pernetiana)** (Soupert & Notting).—Brilliant golden yellow colour without shading. Large, full, and of good form. Growth vigorous, erect branching; very free flowering. Rayon d'Or x Primerose.
- MADAME ANDRE CHARMET (H.T.)** (J. Croibier).—Soft rosy pink, sometimes shaded greyish gold, large, full, of beautifully cupped form; egg-shaped buds borne on rigid stems. Growth vigorous, erect branching; deep green foliage. Melanie Soupert x Madame Maurice de Luze.

- MADAME EDMOND GILLET (H.T.)** (Pernet-Ducher).—Reddish nankeen yellow colouring, slightly shaded with carmine lake at the end of petals, very large, full, elongated cup-shaped; long graceful bud. Growth vigorous, erect branching, with few thorns and reddish green foliage. *Madame Edmond Rostand* x *Marquise de Sinety*.
- MARY MUNRO (H.T.)** (J. H. Pemberton).—Carmine pink, flushed saffron, full and globular, carried erect on long footstalks. Growth vigorous, flowering continuously from early summer to late autumn.
- MEMEE AZY (H.T.)** (G. Guillot).—Flower bright rose shaded with carmine, border of petals shaded with white, base of petals orange yellow, large, full, sweet scented; elongated bud generally borne single on rigid stems. Growth vigorous, erect branching, free flowering; reddish green foliage.
- MERMAID** (Hyb. of *Rosa Bracteata*) (Wm. Paul & Son).—Flower sulphur yellow, the deep amber stamens standing out prominently and throwing a rich shade of yellow over the whole of the blossom, of great size, but single, produced continuously from early summer till late in autumn. Growth climbing; the foliage is most effective, the leaves being very large and massive, of a deep shining green, and the young shoots tinged with red. A very distinct and charming acquisition to the single-flowered roses; it is well suited for growing on walls, trellises, buildings, and pillars, also for forming large bushes in the garden. *A beauty*.
- MEVROUV C. VAN MARWYK KOOY (H.T.)** (Leenders & Co.).—Flowers very large, full, perfect in form and fragrant; the colour is white, centre Indian yellow, sometimes coppery orange, growth vigorous and very floriferous. *A highly coloured Madam Jules Bouche*. *Good*.
- MIRIAM** (Pernetiana) (J. H. Pemberton).—Flower capucine, of globular form, carried erect. *Good bedder*. *Dies back*.
- MR. JOHN M. JOLLES (H.T.)** (Van Rossem).—Frau Karl Druschki x Joseph Hill. Bud large, globular; flower large, double, open, lasting; clear creamy yellow, with apricot and golden yellow shadings; borne several together, on good stem; fragrant. Foliage abundant, large, rich green, disease-resistant. Many thorns. Vigorous, bushy; profuse and continuous bloomer; hardy. First Class Certificate, Dutch Society of Horticulturists. *Recommended*.
- MRS. CHARLES J. BELL (H.T.)** (Pierson).—A sport of the popular variety *Radiance*, possessing all the delightful characteristics of that variety, save colour, which is a delicate shell pink. Considering the popularity of the original, a warm welcome should await this dainty addition to our free flowering garden roses. *Colour fades in hot weather, but at its best is beautiful*.
- MRS. HENRY BOWLES (H.T.)** (Chaplin Bros.).—Growth free and upright, blooms of great substance and beautifully pointed; colour warm rosy pink shaded with salmon orange. Quite distinct. Awarded Certificate of Merit, N.R.S. Silver Medal at City of London Show. *Very large and good, but mildews*.
- MRS. W. C. EGAN** (Per. x H.T.) (Howard & Smith).—Named in honour of the wife and life companion of Mr. William C. Egan, whose love for horticulture is well known and appreciated by all the amateurs who read the American gardening magazines, and whose unique and beautiful garden, on the shore of Lake Michigan, has very appropriately been called a "Lake Shore Paradise." The rose is an extremely vigorous, healthy grower with long pointed buds of absolutely perfect shape, measuring fully 2½ inches in length, and developing into flowers of good shape. In colour it is a two-tone shade of soft,

light pink, the interior deep flesh colour with a golden line at the base of the petals. The flowers are supported on long, stiff stems, lasting in good condition either on the plant or for an unusually long time when cut. They are produced freely and continuously throughout the season, a record of six plants in the garden of Mr. Egan, planted last spring, showing a total of 298 blooms, or an average of practically fifty blooms per plant, a record which, under like conditions, has been equalled only by a few other varieties. *Fully up to description. Shows none of the faults of the Pernetiana. Can strongly recommend.*

MRS. HORNBY LEWIS (H.T.) (Hicks).—Flower yellow with faint copper shading at the base, large, well-shaped and of good substance, carried upright; sweetly scented. Growth vigorous; foliage dark green.

MRS. FRANK I. USHER (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co.).—Buttercup-yellow, flushed salmon carmine. One of the finest flowering roses one could possibly imagine; beautifully formed and refreshingly fragrant.

MRS. ALFRED WEST (H.T.) (F. Cant & Co.).—Bright shrimp pink in the bud, the flowers are edged and suffused with deep coppery apricot, intermixed orange; as flowers expand they give place to a soft, clear salmon pink. The flowers are large and pointed, with deep shell petals, carried on erect stems in great profusion.

MRS. JAMES WILLIAMSON (H.T.) (H. Dickson Ltd.).—Vigorous growth. Flowers large, very full and well formed, and continuously produced. Colour clear "Enchantress" pink without shading. A very delightful garden rose, frequently of exhibition standard, delightfully fragrant. *Thin petal, weak stem, very liable to ball, mildews. Can not recommend.*

NELLY VERSCHUREN (H.T.) (H. A. Verschuren).—Flower of superb clear yellow colouring like Lady Greenall; handsome foliage. *First class rose.*

PAULETTE BUFFET (H.T.) (Gillot).—Vigorous growth, bud long, pointed, and carried on rigid stems, flower full and good form; colour pale rosy flesh, reverse of petals silver; very fragrant.

PHOEBE (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Son).—Upright growth, buds long and pointed; flowers of perfect form, with nicely reflexed petals; colour creamy white, slightly deeper in centre, and occasionally almost pure white flowers. Gold Medal, N.R.S. *Splendid.*

PORTIA (H.T.) (Bees' Ltd.).—Vivid nasturtium red and deep shrimp pink, of medium size, and of good substance. Growth unusually vigorous, branching and free. A decorative and bedding rose of desirable qualities. Quite distinct from the old variety of the same name. *Small and fades.*

PRINCE OF WALES (H.T.) (W. Easlea & Sons).—This superb rose will be wanted for every garden. Its glorious rich cherry-crimson colour, large size and delicious perfume will ensure it a great popularity. The flowers are produced upon strong erect growths, rendering it an ideal variety for massing. Awarded the Clay Challenge Cup for the best Seedling Rose not in commerce, possessing the true old rose fragrance. *Mildews very badly and fades; moderate growth.*

PUCK (H.T.) (Bees' Ltd.).—Flower deep carmine red of velvety richness, of perfect shape and particularly fine and refreshing fragrance. Growth moderate, vigorous and branching, with mildew-resistant olive green, leathery foliage. A decorative rose.

REVEREND WILLIAMSON (Pernetiana) (Pernet-Ducher).—Coral red shaded carmine lake; large, full and globular; long deep coral red bud. A very vigorous grower of spreading branching habit and reddish bronze green foliage. A very beautiful colour, deeper than the other varieties in existence; will prove a good garden rose. *This is the absolute limit for duplication of names. There are distinct roses for all the following: Rev. D. R. Williamson, D. R. Williamson, and Rev. Williamson. A beautiful variety.*

SNOWFLAKE (Wichuraiana) (F. Cant & Co.).—A snow white rambler; the individual flowers have the appearance of miniature snowballs. It is free flowering, the trusses are large and graceful, carried on long stems, is mildew-proof and late flowering. Winner of Gold Medal of the N.R.S., 1921, and Cory Cup. *Not flowered yet.*

SOUVENIR DE PAPA CALAME (H.T.) (Chambard).—Growth vigorous branching and very floriferous, bud very long pointed, flower large rosy carmine, reverse of petals silvery rose suffused salmon. *A sport of J. J. L. Mock.*

SOUVENIR DE JEAN CROIBIER (H.T.) (Croibier).—Growth vigorous and robust, flower very large, full, opening well; colour dark rosy salmon, shaded yellow, centre coral red shaded golden yellow. Awarded the Gold Medal Lyon. Seedling from Madame Melanie Soupert x Lyon Rose.

SOUVENIR DE SERGENT CRETTE (H.T.) (Chambard).—Very vigorous, superb long bud, rigid peduncle, flower very large; colour dark yellow suffused shade of carmine. Always flowering.

SOUVENIR DE MADAME BOULLET (H.T.) (Pernet-Ducher).—Flower dark cadmium yellow, large and full; long bud. A vigorous grower of high spreading branching habit; beautiful bronze green foliage. The progeny of Sunburst x un-named variety. This variety being very hardy and vigorous, also a free and constant bloomer, will prove a valuable addition to the bedding and decorative roses. *Superb. An improved Louise Baldwin.*

SOUVENIR DE R. B. FERGUSON (Hyb. Briar).—A most distinct and attractive novelty; colour very difficult to describe. Outside of buds splashed cerise and rose pink on apricot, full flower, back of petals rich apricot, front of petals shades vary between shell pink, apricot, etc., sometimes deeply shaded with rich rose pink and cerise, with deep orange yellow at base, the full expanded flower is sometimes attractive, with a deep shading of cerise in centre, growth is excellent, foliage deep green, stems beautifully garnished with spines of a deep red shade; a most continuous-flowering variety. Large well-formed flowers which resist the wet remarkably, are produced without intermission from early October till late May. Awarded First Class Certificate, Royal Caledonian Horticultural Society Show, Edinburgh. Certificate of Merit, N.R.S. Autumn Show, London. *Splendid.*

SOUVENIR DE RENE GROGNET (H.T.) (Chambard).—Vigorous, superb long bud, apricot carmine, on rigid peduncle, flowers very large and full, yellow orange apricot and shade of carmine; very continuous blooming. *Must improve very much to stay in the list.*

SOUVENIR DE MADAME AUGUSTINE GILLOT (Pernetiana) (F. Gillot).—Flower salmon flesh, base of petals yellowish salmon, reverse of petals silvery flesh, large, full, produced single on long stems; sweet scented. Growth vigorous, with few thorns; very floriferous. Lyon x Frau Karl Druschki. *Tall upright growth. Not flowered yet.*

SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET (Pernetiana) (Pernet-Ducher).—Flower of beautiful Orient red colour, the end of petals cochineal carmine, shaded with yellow, very large, full and globular, oval bud carried on erect stem. A vigorous grower of branching habit, with few long thorns and bronze green foliage. The progeny of an unnamed variety x Madame Edouard Herriot. Bagatelle Rose Show, June, 1921, Gold Medal. *Very good.*

SOVEREIGN (Pernetiana) (B. R. Cant & Sons).—Strong bushy grower, with deep bronzy green foliage, very firm and free from mildew. The flowers are of medium size, freely produced and of a deep metallic yellow in the bud, opening to deep golden yellow, retaining the colour well. For bedding and massing it is unsurpassed for its effective colouring, and equally beautiful in the autumn as in the summer. *With Constance Casson, shows similar origin to Rev. F. Page Roberts.*

SYBIL (Bees' Ltd.).—Clear silvery salmon rose, with rich orange centre, shaded with carmine on the reverse side, of immense size, with an exceptionally high centre, and petals of extraordinary breadth, form and substance, buds of exquisite shape, long and pointed. Award of Merit, N.R.S. *Outer petals show rather hard colour.*

THE ADJUTANT (H.T.) (J. H. Pemberton).—Colour vermilion red. Form long, pointed bud, full flower, large cupped, semi-double. Blooms carried erect, foliage dark green, wood claret shade. Growth vigorous. Suitable for massing and cut flowers. Very fragrant. Brilliant in colour, flowering continuously from early summer until late in autumn. *Nothing startling so far.*

TIM PAGE (Pernetiana) (Courtenay Page).—Flower pure daffodil yellow that does not change; the most decorative pure yellow rose yet raised. Experts seeing this rose beside Golden Emblem voted it the best as a garden plant, the growth being so sturdy and foliage glossy and absolutely mildew-proof. *Not up to Golden Emblem yet.*

TOISON D'OR (H.T.) (Pernet-Ducher).—Vigorous branching habit, beautiful glossy foliage, flower apricot yellow, shaded orange red, large, full and globular. An excellent bedding rose. *Good.*

VANITY FAIRE (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co.).—A very promising variety from Scotland with beautifully shaped, semi-double blooms of apricot colour overlaid carmine rose. *Colour fades, but a very beautiful sort.*

VENUS (H.T.) (Bees' Ltd.).—Rich carmine in the heart, paling to warmly flushed cream on the reflexed edges of the petals, well balanced, rounded but elongated form with a high centre and beautifully reflexed petals of fine substance; fragrance the true rose scent. Growth vigorous and erect. *This is quite distinct from the Venus, Moss Rose sent out some years ago.*

VICOMTE MAURICE DE MELLON (H.T.) (Ketten Bros.).—Apricot and yellowish salmon with coppery reflexes, washed with peach blossom, large, full, of elongated egg-shaped form, opening well, sweetly scented, vigorous, very free flowering. *A very fine rose.*

W. E. WALLACE (H.T.) (H. Hickson Ltd.).—Strong, vigorous growth. Flowers very large, full, and of exquisite form, freely and abundantly produced, colour deep golden yellow, without shading; very sweetly scented. A magnificent garden rose and splendid specimen flower. *Only moderate growth, but good blooms.*

WALTHAM CRIMSON (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros.).—A fine deep crimson rose of medium size. The habit of growth is vigorous and branching,

and the blooms are produced with great freedom throughout the season. A very fine rose, and one that will be in great demand for bedding purposes. *Mildews badly, fades too much, and blooms are too small.*

WALTHAM FLAME (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros).—A very delightful rose of unusual colour—a deep terra-cotta shaded with bronzy orange. Very free and perpetual, and a good bedding variety. *So far not as good as Emma Wright.*

YVETTE (H.T.) (E. Buatois).—Flower salmon yellow, very large, full. Growth vigorous, branching, very floriferous. Mrs. T. Hillas x Madame Edouard Herriot.

Novelties of 1922

2/6 each. Any six for 14/-. , postage extra.

Available as Dwarfs or Climbers. A few sorts only in standards, for which see special list on page 54.

ADONIS (H.T.) (Bees' Ltd.).—A lovely pale yellow almost white rose of vigorous habit. The blooms are large, well-formed, sweetly scented, and somewhat after the style of Mrs. David McKee, but more double. A good variety, but further test will be necessary to decide whether Argyll or Angelus are better. Mildews. Gold Medal, N.R.S.

ARGYLL (H.T.) (Dobbie).—Large, very full, pure white blooms of good shape, and freely produced. Slight mildew. Awarded First Class Certificate, Bagatelle, 1918.

ARIEL (Per.) (Bees' Ltd.).—After the style of Independence Day, but the blooms are larger, better shape and sweetly scented. Sunflower gold stained with flame colour which fades rather quickly. Mildew-proof.

BURGMEESTER SANDBERG (H.T.) (Rossem).—The flowers are large double, and well formed, colour soft rose, growth vigorous. Mildews. Awarded First Class Certificate, Haarlem, 1919. Recommended.

CAMBRAI (Per.) (C. Smith & Son).—A sport from Madame E. Herriot, the colour being a delicate shade of orange streaked with lemon. There are some twenty or more sports of Herriot on the market. Most are good, but there is too much similarity.

CLIMBING CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H.T.) (Morse).—A most valuable climbing form of this very distinct and esteemed variety which is easily the darkest H.T. grown. Shows good climbing habit.

CONSTANCE CASSON (Per.) (B. R. Cant).—Rich carmine, flushed and veined with apricot and coppery yellow; large double and globular. A very rich coloured variety, and very free in blooming. This will make a splendid dwarf bedding rose. Growth is low, but not weak.

CORAL CLUSTER (Poly.) (Murrell).—A coral pink sport from Orleans. A lovely colour, but fades to white in hot sun. Should be tried. Gold Medal, N.R.S.

CORNELIS TIMMERMANS (H.T.) (Timmermans).—A very large semi-double rose, of a clear pink colour, with deep yellow edge. Fragrant, vigorous and free blooming. Most promising.

- CRUSADER (H.T.) (Montgomery).—Crimson red, of good size and shape, slightly perfumed, very full and borne freely on long, strong stems. Mildew-proof foliage. At times blues badly, but otherwise good, and should be tried.
- DAINTY (H.T.) (H. Hickson).—Free branching growth, buds very long and pointed, opening to large double flowers of exquisite build; rosy apricot, very heavily flamed and tinted cherry pink, sweetly scented. At times fully up to its name.
- DON JOSE (H.T.) (Alister Clark).—A continuous bloomer, with good constitution, ensuring success wherever planted. The semi-double flowers last well when cut, are of erect habit, well held, and a pleasing shade of fresh salmon pink.
- DR. HUEY (H. Wich.) (Capt. G. Thomas, Junr.).—For its class this has quite large flowers; semi-single, and borne in clusters of three or four on good stems. The colour is dark crimson maroon of great brilliancy. Spring blooming only. This will become one of the favourites when better known. Lasts well when cut.
- EARL HAIG (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Deep reddish crimson of immense size and substance, perfectly formed, and double, with high centre, petals large, smooth and massive. The growth is vigorous, erect, and branching, possessed of splendid habit, with rich dark green foliage. Very sweetly perfumed. Inclined to ball, but so far does not look as if it will get beyond the exhibition class.
- EDWIN MARKHAM (H.T.) (Clarke Bros.).—Long buds, opening to semi-double flowers of a pleasing carmine pink shade. Free-blooming, perfumed and mildew-proof. Too much similarity to Felicity and Imperial Potentate.
- ELIZABETH CULLEN (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Dark crimson buds, long and pointed, blooms medium-sized, semi-double, with smooth petals of great substance. The growth is vigorous and branching, with dark green foliage. Exceedingly free flowering and exquisitely perfumed. This variety requires further testing to prove its real value.
- ESME (H.T.) (B. R. Cant).—Large, semi-double flowers, creamy white colour, flushes of carmine on back edge of petals. A fine exhibition bloom.
- ETOILE LUISANTE (Poly.) (Turbat).—Coral and carmine, base golden yellow; orange red bud. Medium size and splendid shape. Quite distinct from other Polyanthas. Very pretty little buds borne in long sprays.
- ETHEL JAMES (H.T.) (McGredy).—Single, on the line of colouring of Isobel, but the tone is softer, habit of growth excellent and sweetly scented. Very promising. Awarded Gold Medal, N.R.S.
- ETHEL SOMERSET (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Shrimp pink, edge of petals deep flesh coral pink, a lovely shade of colour. Flowers very large, double, perfectly finished, with high pointed centre and very deep shell-shaped petals of great substance. The growth is vigorous, branching freely, and of splendid habit. It blooms profusely, and the flowers, which are carried on rigid stems, are possessed of delightful fragrance. Recommended.
- EVELYN THORNTON (Poly.) (Bees' Ltd.).—Shell pink, deepening to salmon and lemon, with orange shading, a combination of tints pleasing beyond measure; growth vigorous, perpetual blooming. In strong sunlight the colours fade to white, but it still remains clean and attractive. Quite an acquisition. Gold Medal, N.R.S.

- EVENING STAR (H.T.) (Morse).**—An orange sport from Mme. E. Herriot. With us this variety reverted to the parent colour, and will not be sent out till properly fixed.
- EXQUISITE (H.T.) (Therkildsen).**—Very long pointed semi-double flower with reflexing petals. Salmon rose, shaded yellow at base. Good growth, free flowering and mildew-proof. This must not be confused with the "Exquisite" sent out by Paul in 1899. Recommended.
- FANCY FREE (H.T.) (Alister Clark).**—A perfect garden and semi-single decorative rose, which can best be described as a dwarf bedding Gwen Nash, with the same silvery pink petals and white basal zone, but remarkably floriferous and healthy. Strongly recommended.
- FELICITY (H.T.) (Clarke Bros.).**—Rose pink, with silvery suffusion. Large pointed blooms, full, fragrant and freely produced. Mildew-proof.
- FLYING COLOURS (Alister Clark).**—A hybrid from *Rosa Gigantea* that has won many admirers in a very little time. It is a vigorous climber, producing extra large single flowers fully 5 inches across, of a bright deep cerise. Flying Colours is one of the first varieties to bloom, and when in full flower is a glorious sight.
- FRANCIS SCOTT KEY (H.T.) (Cook).**—A large, very full, well-formed rose of good substance and a beautiful deep cherry colour. An excellent show bloom. Perfume only lacking. Recommended as a very fine variety.
- GEISHA (Per.) (Rossem).**—Pure deep orange yellow, gradually changing to golden yellow as the bloom develops, the buds long pointed, streaked with garnet. A counterpart of Mme. E. Herriot, from which it sported. Good.
- GLOIRE DE HOLLANDE (H.T.) (Verschuren).**—A large semi-double bloom of rich dark red. Distinct and of great excellence. Very promising.
- GLOIRE DE STEINFURTH (H.T.) (Schultheis).**—Growth vigorous and freely branching, deep green mildew-proof foliage, flowers large, semi-double, of good form, colour cherry and geranium red, very sweetly scented and floriferous.
- GOLDEN VISION (H.T.) (Alister Clark).**—A distinct break in climbing roses, with wreaths of bright green foliage that should carry it into all gardens apart from its pretty golden yellow flowers that are borne in greatest quantity in the flush of spring. It is mildew-proof, a good grower, and quite distinct. It is a seedling from Marechal Niel, and carries some of the colour and scent of the old rose, with the merit of being suited to this climate.
- IMPERIAL POTENTATE (H.T.) (Clarke Bros.).**—Dark rose pink, slightly lighter on reverse side of petals. Flowers large, semi-double, high centre, on long, strong stems, fragrant and mildew-proof.
- IRENE THOMPSON (H.T.) (McGredy).**—Colour deep ruddy gold, overlaid with bronze coppery shading; semi-double and good form. Very sweetly scented. Like many from the same raiser, it is only moderate in growth. Awarded Gold Medal, N.R.S.
- J. G. GLASSFORD (H.T.) (H. Dickson).**—Buds long and pointed, opening to flowers of great weight and substance, with high pointed centre. Colour, clear deep crimson lake. Upright H.P. habit of growth. So far has shown no blooms of consequence. Gold Medal, R.H.S. (Ireland); Gold Medal, Scottish Rose Society.
- JACOTTE (Wich.) (Barbier & Co.).**—Vigorous climbing growth, foliage deep glossy green, flower brilliant coppery salmon on saffron yellow, tinted coppery red; very free flowering, semi-double. Not flowered here yet.

JACQUES HACKENBURG (H.T.) (Leenders).—Long pointed buds, opening to very large semi-double flowers on strong stems. The colour is pale reddish lilac, and the blooms are strongly fragrant. Vigorous upright growth and free flowering. Promising.

JOSEPHINE NICHOLSON (H.T.) (Prince).—A salmon coloured sport from Lady Ashtown, with all that excellent variety's qualities. Too early to report on, plants hardly acclimatised.

KITTY KININMONTH (H.T.) (Alister Clark).—A brilliant climbing rose, producing huge semi-double decorative flowers which are a bright carmine rose colour. This rose has enormous petals, and is perfectly even in colour. The flowers are freely produced all over the plant, on splendid stiff stems, which show them off to great advantage. The plant clothes itself with splendid green, mildew-proof foliage, which by contrast enhances the telling effect of the immense flowers.

MADAME P. DOITHIER (H.T.) (Chambard).—Growth very vigorous, and erect branching; flowers very large, rich pink, shaded shrimp pink; bud elongated. Really of Pernetiana blood. Promising well in New Zealand.

MADAME RAYMOND POINCARE (H.T.) (Gravereaux).—Flower bright nasturtium-yellow at centre, salmon at edges; vigorous, free bloomer. A most promising double.

MADAME VICTOR RAOULT (H.T.) (Croibier).—Salmon white, with bright orange yellow centre. Not sufficient flowers to judge yet.

MARJORIE BULKELEY (H.T.) (H. Dickson).—Strong, vigorous, free branching growth; buff ochre, heavily flushed rosy pink, developing to silvery pink as the flower ages; large and full, of exquisite form, sweetly scented. Gold Medal, N.R.S.; Gold Medal, R.H.S. (Ireland). Very fair.

MARGARET HORTON (H.T.) (Hicks).—Flower deep orange yellow, semi-double, long and well-shaped, sweetly scented; long pointed buds, carried on upright stems. Growth vigorous. Award of Merit, Royal Horticultural Society.

MARGARET M. WYLIE (H.T.) (H. Dickson).—Vigorous, free branching, upright growth. The flower is of immense depth, the buds very long and pointed, with petals of great size and substance. The colour, tender flesh heavily flushed deep rose pink towards the edges of the petals. Very sweetly scented. Almost a single.

MARTHA DREW (H.T.) (McGredy).—Creamy white, with rose-coloured centre, sweetly scented, and double. Gold Medal, N.R.S. Exhibition only.

MISS EDITH CAVELL (Poly.) (Meiderwyk).—A scarlet crimson sport from Orleans, possessing all the parent's qualities. A particularly clear colour, and one that promises well in our climate. This must not be confused with the Edith Cavell, an ivory white H.T. rose sent out five years ago. This is one of the really fine novelties and promises to displace all other red polyanthas. It is a genuine sport of Orleans. The colour burns somewhat in hot sun, but it is nevertheless a most valuable acquisition. Highly recommended. Displaces Glory of Hurst, Perle des Rouges, Marechal Foch, Koster's Orleans, Verdun, and Erna Teschendorff.

MISS LOLITA ARMOUR (Per.) (Howard & Smith).—Large, very full blooms of distinct colouring, described as burnt orange and copper, shading to chrome yellow at base. As flowers age the colour passes to shrimp pink and copper. This will be in great demand in some quarters for its really fine colour. The blooms are, however, always

divided, stems are weak, and foliage particularly liable to Black Spot. Growth very vigorous.

MRS. CURNOCK SAWDAY (H.T.) (Hicks).—Long, pointed buds opening to large satiny pink, full high-centred flowers, borne several together on long stems. Bushy growth and continuous flowering. Mildews, but very promising.

MRS. ELISHA HICKS (H.T.) (Hicks).—Long, pointed, large flower with high centre. Very double, borne singly on long stems. Flesh colour, almost white, with very strong fragrance. Very liable to mildew, and very moderate growth.

MRS. E. T. STOTESBURY (H.T.) (Towill).—A long, pointed flower after the style of Mrs. G. Shawyer, but not quite so dark. A splendid grower with good foliage and fair perfume. Double. Suitable for garden or exhibition. Highly recommended.

MRS. HENRY WINNETT (H.T.) (Dunlop).—A beautiful double red rose, not quite as dark as Hadley. Strong grower and free flowerer. Mildew-proof and fragrant. A most promising exhibition variety.

MRS. JOHN COOK (H.T.) (Cook).—Ivory-white, occasionally suffused with light pink, but usually opening ivory-white. The bud is firm and of nice formation, opening into a cup-shaped double flower of enormous proportions, but without a trace of coarseness in any stage. This variety has shown some very beautiful blooms, but growth could be improved, and the centre rather higher for such a large flower. Mildew-proof and very sweetly scented. Recommended.

MRS. W. T. SUMNER (H.T.) (Clarke Bros.).—Semi-single, of splendid lasting and fragrant qualities. Carmine shading to rose pink. Vigorous growth and free flowering. A fine, large bloom.

OPHELIA SUPREME (H.T.) (Dailedouze Bros.).—Colour, delicate rose; deeper than Ophelia, and with more petals. This, with Rosalind and Oregon Ophelia, are too much like Madam Butterfly to justify four different names. After further testing only one will be listed. So far, Madam Butterfly seems to have produced more blooms.

OREGON OPHELIA (H.T.) (Clarke Bros.).—Light pink sport of Ophelia, shading to yellow at base.

PRINCESS VICTORIA (H.T.) (McGredy).—Colour, glowing scarlet-crimson, with ochre orange base; perfect form; semi-double; very free flowering and sweetly scented. Gold Medal, N.R.S. (Pernetiana.)

PILGRIM (H.T.) (Montgomery).—Silvery pink with outside of petals clear rose pink. Splendid shape and full, with delightful fragrance. Mildew-proof. Highly recommended. Very free blooming, and an excellent garden variety.

REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS (H.T.) (B. R. Cant).—Blooms large, full and well-formed, of a beautiful Marechal Niel colour with buff markings on the reverse side of petals. Both for exhibition and decorative purposes it is a great acquisition. It is mildew-proof and deliciously fragrant. A most beautiful variety and highly recommended.

ROSALIND (H.T.) (F. R. Pierson).—A sport from Ophelia, carrying the parent's qualities of habit, foliage, and growth, but with bright coral buds changing to apricot pink when half open, and shell pink when fully developed. Very fragrant and an excellent keeper.

ROSE MARIE (H.T.) (Dorner).—Long buds of perfect shape opening to full flowers of an even shade of rose pink. It is particularly free flowering, and, possessing mildew-proof foliage and good growth, is specially adapted for cut flower or garden work. An outstanding feature is the really wonderful fragrance, which equals, if not exceeds, that of Hoosier Beauty. Recommended as a particularly fine variety.

- SCORCHER (H.T.) (Alister Clark).—A climbing rose absolutely unique in colour, and a decorative type. The flowers, which are freely produced, may perhaps be best described as being of a true crimson colour.
- SECRETARIS ZWART (H.T.) (Rossem).—Growth vigorous and very free flowering; flowers are large, double and attractive; colour bright rose, reverse of petals silvery rose. Awarded First Class Certificate, Amsterdam, 1919. Mildew-proof and good in every way.
- SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS DENOYEL (H.T.) (Chambard).—Growth very vigorous and upright; flowers of enormous size and cupped form, with large and massive petals; colour, rich glistening crimson red tinted vermillion. H.P. growth. No good blooms so far.
- SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET (Per.) (Pernet Ducher).—A glorified Constance without its red markings. The flowers are very large, full and of a rich sunflower yellow. It is quite distinct from other Pernetianas, as the wood is very hard and quite unlike the pithy die-back shoots of so many others in this section. Recommended.
- SUNSTAR (H.T.) (A. Dickson).—Deep orange and yellow, veined and splashed crimson and vermillion—colours that attract and delight, and vary in tone and intensity as the bloom develops. The growth is vigorous, erect and branching, flowering in great profusion continuously through the season; especially valuable for massing, and an ideal semi-single rose for all decorative work; flowers medium size; petals round, smooth and possessed of great substance. Very highly perfumed. Recommended. Awarded Gold Medal, N.R.S. Fades badly in strong sunlight.
- THE GENERAL (H.T.) (Pemberton).—Colour blood-red, flushed orange; flower large, pointed, globular, fragrant damask perfume, flowering continuously late in season. Moderate grower, but promising well. Very liable to Black Spot.
- UNA WALLACE (H.T.) (McGredy).—Beautiful, soft, well-toned cherry rose without shading. In depth, formation and substance it is faultless; very free blooming. Sweetly perfumed. Awarded Gold Medal, N.R.S. Very liable to mildew. A good double.
- VICTOR (H.T.) (E. G. Hill).—Deep rose, of splendid shape and size; semi-double and strongly fragrant. Good.
- WESTFIELD STAR (H.T.) (Morse).—A distinct lemon yellow sport from Ophelia, possessing all its excellent characteristics. Excellent. Semi-double.
- W. F. DREER (Per.) (Howard & Smith).—Deep golden yellow, shaded peach and old rose. A really lovely semi-double variety of splendid growth and very free flowering. Strongly perfumed and recommended as a show bloom or garden variety of the first grade. This is of the same parentage and could be justly called a yellow Los Angeles. Does well in S.
- WHITE OPHELIA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill).—An American novelty of great excellence and especially valuable for massing and cut blooms. Semi-double. Good.
- YVES DRUHEN (H.T.) (Buatois).—Growth, vigorous and branching; flower fairly full; colour, dark velvety red; highly perfumed. Even darker than Chateau de Clos Vougeot, and much better in growth. It fails in shape of bloom, but is a very fine garden rose. Recommended.

YVONNE (Wich.) (F. Cant).—A charming soft shade of pink, with deeper pink centre and yellow base; produced freely, sweetly scented. Awarded Gold Medal, N.R.S.; also the Cory Cup for the best Climbing Rose.

The following varieties from last year's Novelties are not considered of sufficient merit to stay in the list, and they will be discarded unless great improvement is shown:—

Clare de Escofet.
Coralie.
Eleanor Henning.
General Snyders.
Glory of Hurst.
Havering Rambler.
Herfstool.
Jean Escoffier.
Le Champagne.
Madam Helen Douche.

Marechal Foch.
Mevrouw B. Van Hogelander.
Mevrouw Natalie Nypels.
Mrs. Fred. Cook.
Mrs. Oakley Fisher.
Mrs. S. K. Rindge.
Olive Whittaker.
Paul Lafont.
Verdun.

Comments on Method of Packing

"Method of packing perfect. Plants quite fresh on arrival."—Dunedin, New Zealand.

"Have not received a parcel from overseas packed anything like as good as yours. Congratulate you on scouring the earth for novelties. Always wished to do the same thing, but so far have received more dead plants than alive—rather disheartening."—Christchurch, New Zealand.

"The roses arrived safely, and are a credit to you the way they were packed."—C.G., Ulverstone, Tasmania.

"I was very much impressed with the careful way in which they (the plants) were packed."—R. McC., St. Kilda, Victoria.

"Roses came to hand in splendid condition and look fine, healthy plants."—C.A.O., Warragul, Victoria.

"Must say the trees arrived in splendid condition, not the least sign of withering. I like the idea of your packing with moss, as I am sure it was that which carried them through perfectly."—Mrs. H.D., Atherton, Q'land.

"I have to thank you for three roses just received. The plants opened up in tip-top condition."—F.S., Levuka, Fiji.

"The roses arrived last mail in perfect condition, and are such healthy-looking plants that I am very pleased with them."—Mrs. E.F.B., Morven, Qld.

"The roses arrived here on the 26th instant, and I must congratulate you upon their condition and packing."—R. B.-H., Aola, British Solomon Islands.

"Roses shipped by the s.s. "Mindini" arrived in good condition on the 3rd instant. Conditions have favoured the first contingent of six, which are astonishingly strong. Two blooms were allowed to develop, and were cut three weeks after arrival here."—R. B.-H., Aola, British Solomon Islands.

"Yesterday I went to the park, examined your bushes and saw them planted. They came through in excellent shape, and I want to congratulate you on the fine quality which you are growing."—Jesse A. Currey, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.

The Scientific Testing of a Rose

The quite modern method of applying a scientific test to the roses in our gardens, by means of which the qualities of our favourites are indicated by figures and comparison rendered quite simple (in order that only the best may be grown), was originated by Captain G. C. Thomas, Junr., and Dr. Robert Huey, both of Philadelphia, and Mr. Jesse Currey, of Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.

The system has been given a thorough try-out, and is now used as the official scoring medium in the Portland Test Gardens, where varieties are submitted by growers from all the leading rose-growing countries of the world for competition.

The system is divided into thirteen sections, and the maximum points allowed each division are indicated below:—

NOVELTY (5).—Since the main idea is to elevate the industry, it is reasonable to expect that each new variety should show some points of superiority or distinctiveness of the flower, or improvement in the habit of the plant. If there is no advance, why consider a sort which is only a repetition or a “just as good.”

COLOUR (10).—The colour should be uniform, clear and beautiful in shades and markings, and quite free from splotches and objectionable shades.

FRAGRANCE (5).—This should be refined and abundant.

LASTING (10).—Either as a cut bloom or for garden decoration, the value of a rose is in direct proportion to its lasting qualities. A high standard has been set, as to obtain ten marks, a flower is expected to last ten days (Portland climate). The colour of most roses gradually fades, but a very few, like Columbia, deepen as the flower ages. Under this heading the retention of the fragrance of a bloom, and the power of the flower to hold its shape as a bud, as partly opened, and as a full-blown rose, are also judged.

SHAPE (10).—For exhibition varieties, the ideal is a long, spiral bud, which opens to a high pointed centre. Short buds opening to flat flowers are adversely scored.

SUBSTANCE (5).—In other words, the texture and quality of the petals are very important factors in the life and value of a bloom.

PETALAGE (5).—This covers the shape and number of petals in a flower. An exhibition flower should have approximately forty (40) petals to be perfect. Single roses are classed as those having four to ten petals; semi-double, eleven to twenty-five, and double from twenty-six upwards.

SIZE (5).—No explanation is needed for this point beyond stating that each type is judged on its own standard.

BLOOMING (15).—Under this section are noted the number of blooms produced, the length of the blooming season, and continuity of flowering. Some varieties produce all their blooms in one big flush; others spread the flowers over the whole season.

HARDINESS (10).—A very important feature in America, where severe winters frequently kill the plants outright.

FOLIAGE (10).—The leaves of a plant correspond to the lungs of a mammal, and it is of the utmost importance to have foliage of a quality and substance to resist mildew, black spot, and other diseases. The foliage should not be shed till all active growth has ceased.

GROWTH (5).—Vigour of growth, number of canes produced, uniformity and even balance of the branches, are features which vary with nearly every variety, and afford ample scope for judging quality in this respect.

STEM (5).—As a decorative flower the value depends on length and strength of stem. Six-inch stems only score one point; six to eight inches, two points; eight to ten inches, three points; ten to twelve inches, four points; and over twelve inches, five points. There is a proviso in each instance that the stem is of sufficient strength to hold the bloom erect.

The first application of the above-described system was made in Portland (Oregon) Test Garden in the years 1918-1919, when twenty-two varieties scored over eighty per cent. of marks, and Columbia was awarded the Gold Medal, having received ninety-eight and two-thirds per cent. Each plant of Columbia, only two to three years old, produced an average of seventy-four blooms per plant in the twelve months of the test, and secured the possible in ten out of thirteen sections. The following are the points awarded:—Novelty, 4 1-3rd; Colour, 10; Fragrance, 5; Lasting, 10; Shape, 9 2-3rds; Substance, 5; Petalage, 5; Size, 5; Blooming, 15; Hardiness, 10; Foliage, 10; Growth, 5; Stem, 4 2-3rds. Total, 98 2-3rds.

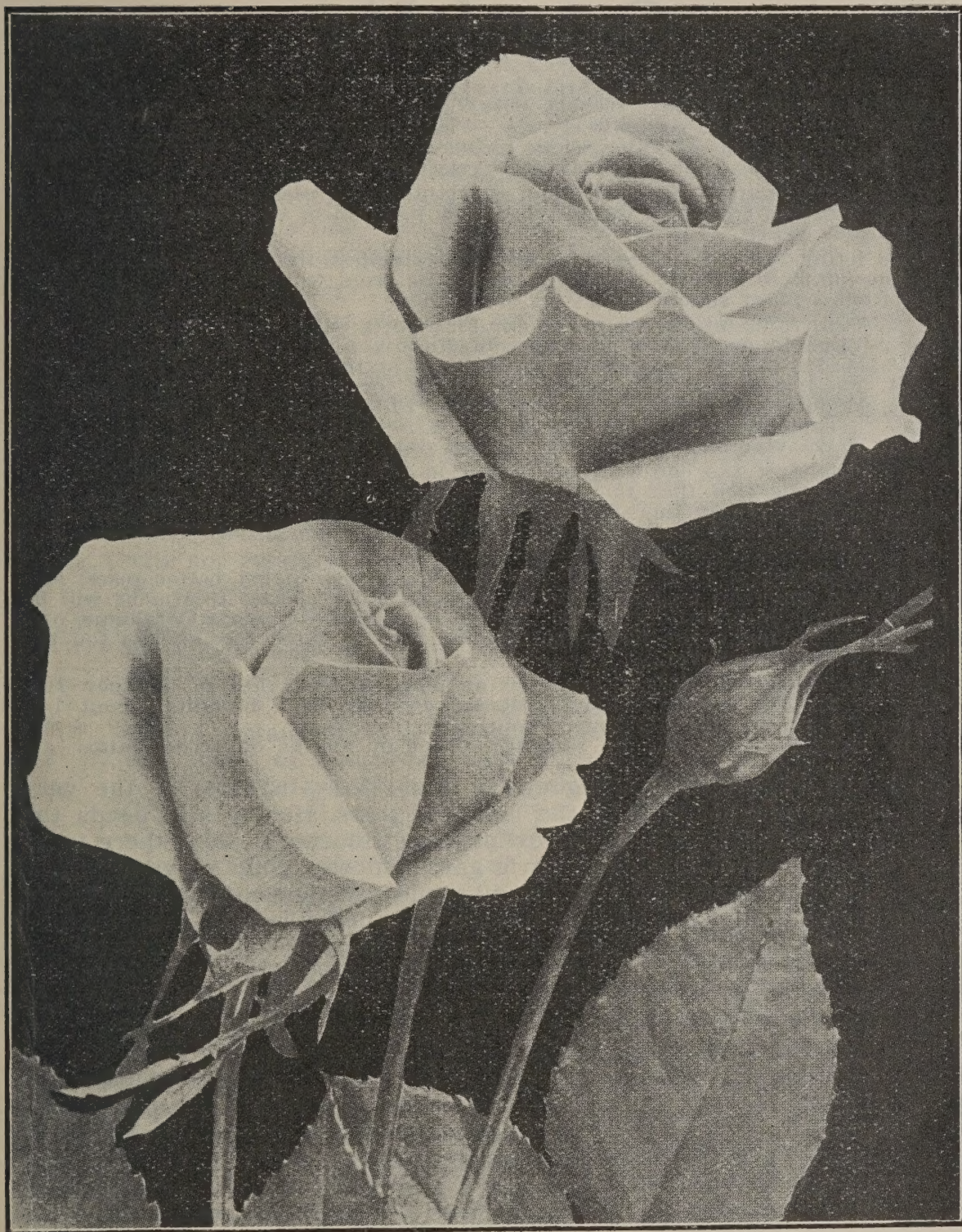
COLUMBIA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill) (1918).—This very fine result of the hybridist's art is a cross between Ophelia and Mrs. George Shawyer, and seems to have taken all the qualities of both parents and omitted most of the faults. It is a vigorous grower, with fine, extra long stems, specially suitable for cutting and decoration. The foliage is absolutely mildew-proof, and the plant very free-flowering. The colour is a rich, deep pink, with the peculiar quality of deepening as the flower ages. This is a very great acquisition in roses for decorative work. The blooms are deliciously perfumed, and are of splendid lasting quality, either on the plant or when cut. It has been tested in Australia for four years, and is easily one of the best varieties ever introduced. Awarded the Gold Medal of the American Rose Society, Gold Medal, Portland Test, Hubbard Gold Medal awarded every five years for the best American-raised rose in the period. It is in great favour in America, and is described as one of the very best in England, while its experience in Australia proclaims it suitable for all climates.

Cultural Note.—On young plants there is a tendency for some of the blooms to be misshapen, but this largely disappears in the second season. Heavy pruning should not be practised, as it tends to produce confused centres. Although many of the blooms are fit for exhibition, Columbia is at its best as a garden and cut flower rose. This variety is recommended with every confidence. Price, 1/6 each; 16/- per dozen; £6 per 100. Freight extra. Secure the best effects by planting one bed entirely with this variety. A limited number of standards are available.

Mr. W. Grant has had a bed of Columbia in the Domain Rose Garden for two years, and gives the following as his mature judgment:—

"Perhaps no rose of recent introduction has proved such a fine addition to gardens as this variety. It has every quality that a rose should possess, being vigorous in growth; excellent habit; long erect flower stems; profuse in flowering; finely formed blooms that last for a week or more and become deeper in colour; handsome foliage which is mildew proof; and best of all, has a delicious perfume.

"What a wonderful rose this is! You may use it for exhibition purposes, as many of the blooms are quite up to that standard; but to me its greatest charms are displayed when massed in a bed on the lawn. In the Outer Domain rose garden a bed of "Columbia" has been continuously and profusely in bloom since October of last year, and is still 'going strong.'"—(March 1, 1923.)



Columbia Rose.

Columbia has been grown in the Botanic Gardens, Sydney, ever since its introduction three years ago, and Mr. Ward, the Superintendent, forwards the following as his estimate of its qualities:--

"Columbia has proved itself to be an ideal garden rose with a form that will often land it on the exhibition table, of good colour, fragrance and long stems, lasting well in water, while its compact habit of growth makes it an excellent bedding rose. A rose that will be equally as popular as Radiance.

"E. N. WARD,

13/3/'23.

"Superintendent, Botanic Gardens,"

General List

This includes Teas and Hybrid Teas only, in the order of the number of plants sold by us in 1922. Hybrid Perpetuals, Climbers, Polyantha, and Per-netiana Varieties are in separate classes. The index on page 78 will show where to find the description of any variety included. If the variety you want is not in the index, it has been omitted for a very good reason.

It is particularly requested that if plants are ordered by their position numbers, that the DATE of the Catalogue be mentioned, as places and numbers change each year.

The letter "F" after the raiser's name signifies the variety is fragrant; while the numbers refer to the habit of growth, from which may be determined the position a plant should occupy in the garden.

1. Tall, rampant growing, non-climbing sorts suitable for back row.
2. Vigorous growers of moderate height for a middle position.
3. Moderate growing individuals of dwarf stature adapted for a front line.
4. These comprise the smallest polypoms for edging or whole beds.
5. Moderate climbers; generally called Pillar Roses; for furnishing the supports of arch or pergola.
6. Extra vigorous climbers for higher work than Section 5.

The letters at the end of the description refer to the climatological map, and are an indication that the variety has been proved suitable for the particular division. Where there is no reference it may be taken for granted that the variety has either been proved unsuitable or has not been tested by our correspondents. "E" signifies suitable everywhere.

It is our earnest endeavour to help our customers to get better roses, and criticism and comment on any variety's success under special treatment will be welcomed. This information will be used to improve next year's Catalogue, and must inevitably make for better satisfaction and greater recompense for the labour of every rose lover.

Prices.—1/6 each, 16/- dozen; 50 or more at the rate of £6 per 100. Postage or freight extra. N.S.W. postage: 1 plant, 6d.; 6 plants, about 1/-. Interstate: 1 plant, 8d.; 6 plants, about 1/8.

Any surplus money will be returned either in stamps or extra plants.

- (1) HADLEY (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1914), F.2.—In spite of the very large number sold in the last few years, Hadley still heads the list for 1922. With the exception of Hoosier Beauty, there is no serious rival in sight from a garden flower point of view, and it may safely be said that for all-round excellence, Hadley deserves its position. The main faults are a tendency to blue, which seems common to most red roses, and a shape of bloom that cannot always be called "high centred." Beyond this it is a splendid grower, very free in flowering, sweetly scented, and of the popular deep velvety crimson colour. The stems are long and strong, and the petalage sufficient to class it amongst the doubles. By far the best results are gained by placing several plants in a bed or clump where they will make a very bright spot in the garden. If blooms are wanted for house decoration, a number of plants provide material sufficient to decorate a room, not only in one colour, but in one sort, and make a very telling effect. Recommended for all climates as a superb variety.
- (2) RADIANCE (H.T.) (Cook, 1909), F.1.—Although imported into Australia in 1910, it was not till 1918 that this variety really came into prominence. Then, through the insistent recommendation of Mr. W. H. Ifould, President of the National Rose Society, it was placed equal first with Madam Abel Chatenay in the Society's list of eighteen best garden roses. The plebiscites taken in 1920 and 1922 have failed to shake the Sydney rose-grower's confidence in it, and it still retains the proud position of head of their list. It is a very vigorous grower, with mildew-proof foliage, and produces large quantities of very fragrant double flowers all through the season. The only fault is the shape, which is inclined to be flat, but good cultivation can often remedy this. The

colour is somewhat striking in that the inside of the petals shows a silvery pink, while the exterior is carmine shaded salmon. In S. and B. the colour is most delightful and fully justifies its name, but in A., M., and P. it is inclined to get very hard. The variety has not, however, been properly tested in these divisions, and it should not be considered as unsuitable. This year a very beautiful delicate shell pink sport is offered under the name of Mrs. Chas. Bell, while Red Radiance, a cerise red, is getting very popular. Radiance is easily one of the best producing roses we have, and the repeat orders from professional cut flower growers are their own recommendation. B. S.

- (3) **RED LETTER DAY** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1914), 1.—A semi-single variety with extra vigorous growth and mildew-proof foliage. At its best the colour is brilliant scarlet crimson, deepening in autumn to almost black. It is wonderfully free in flowering, but in our opinion it must give way to Hawlmark Crimson, which has all its qualities without any of its shortcomings. Red Letter Day frequently gets very hard in colour, is almost too vigorous in growth, lacks perfume, and the blooms have not the perfect shape of Hawlmark Crimson. Owing to being in demand as a hedge plant, Red Letter Day has a very prominent position, but will not retain it, as better varieties will inevitably cause it to drop lower in the list. A. H. M. Mt. P. and S.
- (4) **JONKHEER J. L. MOCK** (H.T.) (Leenders, 1910), 1.—This must be classed almost solely as a variety for B. and S. In these divisions it is a very fine sort, and is in great demand amongst the florists. It produces large double flowers on superb stems, and is remarkably free blooming. The colour is silvery pink on the inside of the petal, with deep imperial pink exterior. In A. M. P. the petals burn, and when the bloom does open, it is very coarse and not at all a satisfactory variety. H. is evidently too cold. It quite justifies its position (fourth) in the N.S.W. Rose Society's list for B. and S.
- (5) **FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI** (H.T.) (Lambert, 1900), 1.—Pure white double blooms of splendid shape and very freely produced. This variety has more of a climbing habit when left unpruned, but may be made into a densely branched bush by topping each shoot when it attains the length of 10 to 12 inches. Mildews, but otherwise excellent. E.
- (6) **LADY HILLINGDON** (T) (Shawyer, 1910), 2.—A particularly fine decorative variety produced on long wiry stems. The blooms lack fullness, but the long buds are very attractive, and the clean growth makes it easily one of the best bedding yellows. Try several plants in a clump and note the effect. The climbing sport is also highly recommended. E.
- (7) **GENERAL MacARTHUR** (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1905), F.1.—A fine, large bright red, full bloom rather flat in shape, but very sweetly scented. It is always well up in number of plants sold. Particularly free flowering and recommended for hedge work or indoor decorations. Mildew-proof. E.
- (8) **MRS. HERBERT STEVENS** (T.) (McGredy, 1910), 2.—This variety has climbed up from 20 last year, and fully justifies its present position. It is a very free-flowering, semi-double white. The buds are long and pointed, and of splendid shape, and when well grown is a splendid exhibition rose. Much more satisfactory than Niphetos, though not so full. E.

- (9) MADAME ABEL CHATENAY (H.T.) (Pernet. Ducher, 1895), F.1.—A particularly free-flowering variety, and a prime favourite, occupying equal first position with Radiance in the National Rose Society's list of eighteen best garden roses. The colour is salmon pink of a pleasing shade, and the double flowers are always good shape. In spite of mildew and black spot, and an ungainly habit of growth, this is still one of the very best. The climbing sport is equally as good. E.
- (10) K. of K. (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), F.2.—This has improved its position from 25 last year. The blooms are single, of intense scarlet, and the large petals hold their shape better than Red Letter Day. The flowers, while not so dark, have an extra advantage in being perfumed. See Hawlmark Crimson. E.
- (11) RED RADIANCE (H.T.) (Gude, 1918), F.1.—From 37 to 11 is a rather high step, but where conditions suit, it is not too high for its quality. The double flowers are a cerise red, which will probably burn in A. M. P., but in B. and S. it will not show this fault, and as it is a fine night colour, will prove a great acquisition. It is a genuine sport from Radiance, and possesses all the parent's qualities and the one fault of rather flat shape.
- (12) LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.2.—Brilliant velvety carmine blooms, large, double, with delightful fragrance and mildew-proof foliage are qualities which make this variety a firm favorite. The blooms are at times inclined to show divided centres. Where a tall plant is required it is necessary to prune to a bud pointing upward, as the growth is inclined to be low and spreading. E.
- (13) GEORGE DICKSON (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1912), F.6.—This variety has been in great demand for some years, but mainly because it produces a few magnificent blooms in the autumn just about planting time. As a garden rose it does not give sufficient results for the average grower. The blooms are full, fragrant, and of a deep velvety crimson, but are frequently of a bad shape and are too heavy for the stalk. The plant is particularly liable to mildew. It is a rampant grower, taking up a large space, and should be grown as a climber, or in a bed with the very vigorous canes pegged down.
- (14) SUNBURST (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1912), F.3.—Beautiful long buds of deep yellow opening to semi-double flowers which often fade to white. The climbing variety produces better quality flowers, and is a very vigorous grower. E.
- (15) HOOSIER BEAUTY (H.T.) (Dorner, 1915), F.2.—Glowing crimson with darker shadings. The flowers are large, full, beautifully formed, and carried on extra long, stiff stems. The growth, while not over vigorous, is good, and the mildew-proof foliage is a strong point in its favour. The colour varies somewhat, but at its best has the velvety sheen of the best Hybrid Perpetuals. The outstanding quality is the rich and powerful fragrance; in our opinion one of the best perfumed varieties in the General List. Hoosier Beauty is preferred by many to Hadley. E.
- (16) MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Cochet, 1893), 1.—Deep flesh, outer petals suffused light rose. A large, heavy bloom of splendid form at its best, with a tendency to hang its head unless well grown. Mildew-proof foliage. A splendid variety for hedge work, either by itself or mixed with its white sport. Should not be heavily pruned, as it induces malformation of petals. E.

- (17) **WHITE MAMAN COCHET** (T.) (Cook, 1897), 1.—Although this variety has fallen from 3 last year, it must not be thought to be failing, but rather it is an evidence of its previous popularity, as it may be found in almost every garden. A very vigorous exhibition or garden variety, a sport from Maman Cochet, and one of the best whites available, but lacking perfume. The double blooms carry a tinge of pink, and should not be forced, or disbudded, as such treatment tends to coarseness and confused centre. The foliage is mildew-proof, and the branching growth makes it a very desirable rose for hedges, either by itself, or planted alternately with the pink variety. E.
- (18) **SUNNY SOUTH** (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1918), 1.—Beautiful semi-double flowers of pink flushed with carmine on a yellow base. They may be cut on stems up to three feet long, and free blooming and mildew-proof foliage are extra qualities which account for this variety's popularity. Now under test at the Portland (Oregon) Gardens, in U.S.A. E.
- (19) **C. V. HAWORTH** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), F.3.—This variety has risen from 54 last season, and is not too high in its present place. The semi-double blooms are of good size, and a very rich scarlet crimson, becoming deeper in the autumn. Mildew-proof, but we consider Lady Maureen Stewart superior, as it has richer perfume and is freer in bloom. E.
- (20) **GRUSS AN TEPLITZ** (H.T.) (Geschwind, 1897), F.1.—The name means "Greetings from Teplitz." A very free-blooming, bright crimson rose with wonderful perfume. The flowers are somewhat loose, but are borne in big clusters on long stems. A good garden or hedge variety. Do not prune too hard. E.
- (21) **RHEA REID** (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1908), F.2.—Another splendid garden rose. The colour is cerise crimson. The habit is good, foliage mildew-proof, and the double blooms are of excellent shape, though opening rather too flat. Liable to crooked stem just behind bloom. E.
- (22) **KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA** (H.T.) (Lambert, 1891), F.2.—Creamy white with a lemon tinge in centre. The flowers are large and full, and always come good. Indispensable. In M. the spring blooms are generally spoilt by Thrip, though the climbing sport, through flowering earlier, escapes. Mrs. H. R. Darlington will shortly challenge the supremacy of K.A.V. amongst cream roses. E.
- (23) **WARRIOR** (H.T.) (W. Paul, 1906), 2.—Long, blood red buds opening to loose, semi-double scarlet crimson blooms. A vigorous grower, and particularly fancied in Sydney climate for its winter blooming. A good sort in sandy soils. E.
- (24) **MADAME SEGOND WEBER** (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1908), 3.—Rosy salmon double blooms of good size. Named after the celebrated actress of the Comedie Francaise. Most beautiful in bud, and a splendid bedding variety. The climbing sport gives longer stems and even better blooms. A good seeder. E.
- (25) **MRS. GEORGE SHAWYER** (H.T.) (Shawyer, 1911), F. 2.—Brilliant, clear rose. Large semi-double flowers of perfect shape. Recommended for either garden or exhibition, as it is very free-flowering. The foliage is liable to spot and mildew, but the superb qualities of the flower will carry it over these faults. Described with just cause as a glorified Madam Jules Grolez. E.
- (26) **GEORGES SCHWARTZ** (T) (Schwartz, 1899), F.3.—This variety was quite popular last season, and has advanced from 71. Bright canary yellow, of large size and good shape, though semi-double. In a class by itself for colour. Recommended. E.

- (27) **COUNTESS OF GOSFORD** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1906), 1.—A very vigorous decorative variety, particularly free blooming, but lacking fullness. The salmon pink colour fades too quickly, and the plant mildews. Mrs. E. Willis is a much better colour, and will eventually supersede it. A. M. Mt. P. S.
- (28) **IRISH FIREFLAME** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1913), F. 2.—Orange, flushed crimson. A particularly beautiful single variety which is just perfect with the bronzy tint of the young foliage and stems. Much superior to Irish Afterglow. These single roses should be cut in the bud stage and allowed to open in water in the house to get the best flowers. Deliciously fragrant. E.
- (29) **MRS. HAROLD BROCKLEBANK** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1907), F.1.—Creamy white with buff centre. The outer petals sometimes tinted salmon rose. The blooms are large, double, of perfect shape and sweetly scented. It is not mildew-proof, but a grand rose for any purpose. When shaded for exhibition purposes it is a rich yellow. E.
- (30) **ALEX. HILL GRAY** (T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.2.—Lemon yellow, double blooms of perfect shape. Free blooming and fragrant. A good variety and, when well grown, a splendid exhibition rose. E.
- (31) **STAR OF QUEENSLAND** (H.T.) (Williams), F.2.—Rich velvety crimson shaded maroon. The flowers are semi-double, cupped shape, and at their best are a lovely colour. Requires a hot, moist climate. A failure in A. or M., but splendid in B. and S.
- (32) **GOLDEN OPHELIA** (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1918), 2.—Last year we strongly recommended this variety, and it has jumped from 93 to its present place, which it should hold on its merits. Medium sized semi-double flowers of perfect shape on long stems, with golden yellow centre, shading paler to the outer petals. It is not an exhibition sort. E.
- (33) **LILIAN MOORE** (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1917), F.3.—Deep Indian yellow, after the style of Mrs. Aaron Ward. This variety won the thousand-dollar prize at the Panama Exhibition. A dainty, well-shaped double rose. In strong sunlight the colour fades to white. E.
- (34) **PERLE DES JARDINES** (Levet, 1875), F.2.—Deep straw yellow, large and full. A splendid garden variety. The climbing sport gives longer stems and even better blooms. E.
- (35) **PENELOPE** (T.) (Williams, 1907), 3.—Outer petals red, centre creamy white. Occasionally a magnificent double bloom is produced, but generally the blooms are of poor shape, and the colours run, while the plant is very liable to mildew. There are a few places where it does well, but it is generally unsatisfactory. Discarded by Victorian Nurserymen's Association. It may be experimented with in B. and S. Prune lightly.
- (36) **MADAME JULES GROLEZ** (H.T.) (Guillot, 1896), F.2.—Bright satiny Chinese pink. Good shape, free blooming and double. Makes a good bedder, but will not match with other colours, and does not last when cut. E.
- (37) **FRANCES GAUNT** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1918), F.2.—Deep apricot, semi-double blooms of good shape. The plant is a good grower and free in flowering, winning a Gold Medal at Bagatelle Test Garden, Paris, as the result of a twelve months' competition. Recommended. E.

- (38) CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1908), F.3.—Rich velvety scarlet, passing to crimson and black. The darkest Hybrid Tea to date, but while free blooming and double, it is not a large grower. Does well on low standards, and should certainly be tried where it is not known. Exceptionally fragrant. Fault: The blooms open too flat, and centre petals are too narrow and crowded. We have a good strain of this variety, which should be grown by every hybridist for a pollen parent. E.
- (39) COLUMBIA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1918), F.2.—Described at length on page No. 28.
- (40) DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1909), F.2.—Intense saffron yellow stained crimson. Extra long buds opening to semi-double, fragrant flowers. This is a lovely variety, and extra vigorous in growth. Will be high up when better known, as every rose lover will want it. A. B. H. Mt. P. S.
- (41) LA FRANCE (H.T.) (Guillot, 1867), F.2.—Bright silvery rose with pale lilac shading. The blooms are large, double and deliciously fragrant. One writer recommends it to be grown in poor soil, and not pruned. We have seen plants on very rich soil in mountain country doing very well, but cannot recommend any special treatment as ensuring success. It is distinctly a difficult variety to manage. Mt.
- (42) BETTY (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1905), F.1.—Pale flesh colour, under side of petals salmon rose. Very long pointed bud opening to large, loose fragrant blooms. Good grower and foliage almost mildew proof. It does not last well when cut. H. Mt. S.
- (43) ETOILE DE FRANCE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1905), F.2.—This variety is much too high up for its average performances. It may be said to be a success only in B., and generally quite a failure in A. M. P. S. The colour is crimson, shaded cherry red, the blooms double, but in shape and flowering, inferior to Hadley and others. B.
- (44) MADAME JULES BOUCHE (H.T.) (Croibier, 1910), F.2.—This variety, known most favorably in A. and M., is almost unknown in S, but our recommendation last year has brought it up from 128. The blooms are not very full, but it is one of our best garden roses. Somewhat subject to mildew, but should not be neglected on this score. Lasts well in water when cut. E.
- (45) SOUV. OF STELLA GRAY (T.) (A. Dickson, 1907), F.3.—Deep orange with splashes of yellow, apricot, salmon and crimson. Semi-double flowers are medium size, fragrant and freely produced, while the foliage is mildew-proof. Recommended. E.
- (46) LADY ASHTOWN (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1904), 2.—Rich silvery pink double blooms with high centre and splendid shape. Very free flowering, and a good bedding variety. In spite of its liability to mildew, it is in great demand, and is quite an aristocrat. The climbing sport is also recommended. E.
- (47) MRS. DUNLOP BEST (H.T.) (Hicks, 1916), F.2.—Reddish apricot with coppery yellow base, Good shaped buds opening into fairly large, semi-double, sweetly scented flowers. The plant is vigorous, free blooming and mildew-proof. This variety scored 91 per cent. of marks at the Portland Test Garden for a twelve months' trial. It has been recommended for discarding by the Victorian Nurserymen's Association, but is a success in England, America and the east coast of Australia, and it will be peculiar if, after proper trial, it is not successful everywhere in Australia.

- (48) LUCIEN CHAURE (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1913), 2.—Dainty flesh colour shaded rosy cream. The flowers are large, double, of good shape, and an ideal bedding variety. A seedling from Madam Abel Chatenay with better habit. Liable to mildew, but nevertheless a fine variety. In strong sunlight the colour will probably fade. E.
- (49) MIDNIGHT SUN (H.T.) (Grant, 1921), 1.—Deep glowing crimson flushed velvety black. The flowers are semi-double and produced on long stems. It is very like Hawlmark Crimson, but lacks the perfume and lasting qualities of that variety although it surpasses it in fiery colour. On points the Australian variety is not equal to the Irish competitor. Very liable to canker, and plants die off without notice.
- (50) GUSTAV GRUNERWALD (H.T.) (Lambert, 1903), F.2.—Bright carmine pink. A large, fairly full bloom of splendid shape. Though liable to black spot and mildew, this is one of the best show and garden varieties. E.
- (51) IRISH ELEGANCE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1905), 1.—Bronzy orange buds opening to single blooms of various shades of apricot. Very vigorous and free flowering. A splendid variety for table decoration. Does well in sandy soil. M. Mt. S.
- (52) HAWLMARK CRIMSON (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1921), F.2.—Intense crimson maroon which becomes crimson scarlet as the semi-double blooms develop. It is without question one of the best decorative varieties ever sent out, and, in our opinion, much superior to K. of K. and Red Letter Day. The blooms are perfectly shaped, and the growth is excellent. It is not so rampant as Red Letter Day, which is certainly an advantage, and the colour and lasting qualities are all that could be desired. The foliage is mildew-proof. A prominent Victorian amateur writes "Hawlmark Crimson beats K. of K. and Red Letter Day hands down." E.
- (53) COLONEL OSWALD FITZGERALD (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), 3.—Blood red shaded velvety crimson, double blooms of fine form and free flowering. The growth is moderate, but not in any way weak, while the foliage is mildew-proof. Although repeatedly described by the raiser as possessing pure Tea perfume, we have never been able to detect it. It is a good variety, and only needs perfume to place it very high on the list. E.
- (54) MADAME BUTTERFLY (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1918), F.2.—In 1912 Messrs. Paul & Son sent out in England a variety of unknown origin which they called Ophelia. It possessed all the qualities of good growth, mildew-proof foliage, splendid shape, most delightful perfume, free-flowering, but lacked lasting qualities of colour only. Although ten years on the Australian market, it has been sadly neglected, and the introduction of a deeper coloured sport in Madame Butterfly only serves to draw attention to both varieties. Madame Butterfly is described as a harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold, which, with all the qualities of its parent, make it one of the very best semi-double roses available. The colour fades in the strong sunlight, but even then is not objectionable, and only reproduces Ophelia. Both varieties are commended to the attention of gardeners generally, and hybridists in particular. Mr. Hill says all his best roses are descendants of Ophelia. E.
- (55) MRS. A. R. WADDELL (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1908), 2.—Long buds of a reddish salmon tint. A splendid grower and free bloomer, but would be better with more petalage. Recommended. E.

- (56) MILDRED GRANT (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1901), 3.—Silvery white shaded pink. The blooms are of immense size, and show a high pointed centre, but are frequently divided as the flower opens. Recommended for exhibitors only, as growth is very dwarf, and the plant very subject to mildew.
- (57) MOLLY SHARMAN CRAWFORD (T.) (A. Dickson, 1908), F.2.—A very free flowering white variety, but which frequently comes badly shaped. The plant is practically mildew-proof, but the variety cannot be classed amongst the best white roses. A. B. Mt. S.
- (58) FRANK W. DUNLOP (H.T.) (Dunlop, 1920), F.2.—A vigorous-growing variety producing perfectly shaped, fragrant blooms of a rich, deep pink. A very fine exhibition flower of splendid shape and lasting qualities, but liable to mildew badly at times. Highly recommended. Only tested in S. so far.
- (59) DEAN HOLE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1904), 2.—Large, refined double blooms with high centre; silvery carmine shaded salmon, freely produced. Unfortunately, this splendid variety is very subject to mildew, but should not be left out for this fault. A. B. M. Mt. P. S.
- (60) THE BRIDE (T.) (May, 1886), 2.—Pure white, tinted pink. Too much like White Maman Cochet, which is a better grower. E.
- (61) OPHELIA (H.T.) (W. Paul & Son, 1912), F. 2.—This variety has improved its position from 122, but is not yet appreciated at full value. One very successful amateur declares that "it has been shamefully neglected, and should be first on the list." The colour is salmon flesh shaded rose and yellow. It is liable to fade but even then is not objectionable, and for delicious fragrance alone it is worth growing. The climbing sport is also highly recommended. Both are semi-double. See note on Madame Butterfly. E.
- (62) LADY ROBERTS (T.) (F. Cant, 1902), 2.—Apricot flushed with coppery red at its best, but inclined to vary. Vigorous bushy growth with mildew-proof foliage, but stems are frequently weak. In A. fades and burns in spring, and is classed as fair in M. A. H. M. Mt. S.
- (63) MADAME CARISTIE MARTEL (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1916), F.2.—Pure sulphur yellow shading to white as the flower ages. A free flowering double variety showing slight traces of Pernetiana origin. In A. and M. the spring blooms are frequently spoilt, but it is excellent in autumn. Good in B. and S., but a failure in H.
- (64) LADY MAUREEN STEWART (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1920), F.2.—Scarlet cerise with velvety black shading produced on erect stems. The double blooms are rather flat, but are strongly scented, and the foliage is mildew-proof. The colour does not appear to blue. Highly recommended. E.
- (65) HUGO ROLLER (T.) (W. Paul, 1907), 3.—Creamy yellow, petals edged and suffused with crimson. Medium size, good shaped double blooms and mildew-proof foliage. E.
- (66) COMTESSE DE LA BARTHE (T.) (Bernede, 1857), 1.—Rosy flesh, semi-double, globular blooms. Very freely produced. Makes a good hedge, which accounts for its prominent place in the list, as a few orders for 20 or 30 plants at a time soon elevate any variety. An old sort but only asked for in S.
- (67) YVONNE VACHEROT (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1906), 1.—Long, pointed buds of perfect shape. Porcelain white, suffused soft pink. Free flowering and a champion exhibition bloom only. The pink

tints fade if the blooms are shaded. Not recommended for garden purposes. E.

- (68) GEORG ARENDS (H.T.) (Hinner, 1910), F.1.—Sent out as a pink Druschki. This is a lovely variety, with exquisite perfume. Large double blooms of good shape and fairly free. Liable to mildew and black spot, but should not be discarded on this account. M. Mt. S. Apparently has not been tried in other places.
- (69) WALTER C. CLARK (H.T.) (W. Paul, 1917), 1 or 5.—Deep maroon crimson, shaded black. The flowers are large, moderately full, of good shape and fairly freely produced. This variety has been catalogued as a climber, but while it makes quite long canes, we have seen no attempt to produce a second growth from the end of a previous shoot which is the generally accepted definition of a true climber. Recommended. E.
- (70) GENERAL SUPERIOR JANSSEN (H.T.) (Leenders, 1911), 1.—Large, brilliant, carmine, double flowers, freely produced. By some the colour is not liked, as it is said to be hard. Liable to mildew. A good garden rose. B. Mt. S.
- (71) BRITISH QUEEN (H.T.) (McGredy, 1912), F.3.—Pure white, with a faint tinge of pink in the bud stage. A rose capable of producing champion exhibition blooms, but in most soils quite unsuited for ordinary garden purposes. A. H. M. Mt.
- (72) CHARLES K. DOUGLAS (H.T.) (A. Dickson), F.2.—Large, semi-double blooms of rich flaming scarlet, flushed crimson. A good bedding rose, which keeps its colour well compared to others of the class. E.
- (73) KONIGIN CAROLA (H.T.) (Turke, 1904), F.3.—Satiny Rose. Reverse of petals silvery white. Large double blooms of good exhibition form, but centre is frequently divided. E.
- (74) ELEGANTE (Pernet Ducher, 1918), F.2.—A very fine, free blooming sort with vigorous branching habit and mildew-proof foliage. The buds are long and open to fairly full flowers of a pleasing sulphur yellow. We recommend this and consider it will be largely planted when known. E.
- (75) MRS. FOLEY HOBBS (T.) (A. Dickson, 1910), F.2.—Ivory white, tinted pink. Large, very full blooms, which are invaluable to an exhibitor. Unless particularly well grown, the blooms are too heavy for the stem. Cannot recommend for garden purposes. Mildews. E.
- (76) OLD GOLD (H.T.) (McGredy, 1913), F.2.—Semi-single blooms of perfect shape, opening to flowers of reddish orange, with coppery red and apricot shadings. A very free-flowering kind, with mildew-proof foliage. Recommended where singles are not disliked. A. H. M. Mt. P. S.
- (77) MADAME ANTOINE MARI (T.), (Mari, 1900), 1 or 2.—Rosy pink, washed and shaded with white. It is a most profuse bloomer, bearing flowers of good shape right into the winter, with a practically disease-proof foliage and vigorous growth. The stems are frequently weak, and the flowers small. While many people do not like the colour, it is probably the most profuse and continuous sort in the list. E.
- (78) KILLARNEY (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1898), F.2.—Flesh, shaded white, with a pale pink suffusion. A showy, semi-double flower with long buds, but foliage very liable to mildew. Killarney Brilliant and Killarney Queen are much darker in colour. M. Mt.
- (79) LOUISE BALDWIN (H.T.) (McGredy, 1916), F.2.—A very graceful, long, pointed bloom, in the way of Lady Hillingdon, but the colour is darker, rich orange, with apricot shading. Flowers are

semi-double and very freely produced. A good variety for the garden. E.

- (80) **MODESTY** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1916), 2.—Long, pointed buds, opening to semi-double blooms, cream, blushed rose. Free flowering and a good exhibition sort only. A. H. M. Mt. P. S.
- (81) **MISS ALICE DE ROTHCHILD** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1910), F.2.—Large, full flowers with Marechal Niel perfume. Citron yellow, deepening as the flower ages. A good exhibition bloom. E.
- (82) **MARCELLA** (H.T.) (W. Paul, 1913), 3.—Salmon flesh, semi-double flowers of good form and large size, but suitable for exhibitors only. This variety jumped from 191 last year, and provides a very good instance of "How not to order roses." Marcella was awarded champion at a suburban show in the previous spring, but has hardly produced a decent bloom since. Many who bought it for garden purposes will be greatly disappointed. A. Mt. P. S.
- (83) **MARIE VAN HOUTTE** (T) (Ducher, 1871), 1.—Lemon yellow-edged with rose. Large, semi-double blooms very freely produced, but which hang their heads. An old favourite, but declining. E.
- (84) **MABEL DREW** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.2.—Deep cream, shading to white. A good, full bloom, but not free enough in flowering. A. B. P. S.
- (85) **MRS. MacKELLAR** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1915), F.2.—Primrose yellow. Large semi-double flowers, with ideal high-pointed centre, produced on strong stems. A good variety for exhibition or garden. When covered the colour gets much deeper. E.
- (86) **EDGAR M. BURNETT** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1913), F.3.—Flesh-tinted rose. A finely shaped exhibition variety with strong fragrance. Originally sent out as an improved La France. Light pruning is recommended, and on sandy soils it is said to do well. E.
- (87) **AUSTRALIA FELIX** (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1919), F.2.—Pink shading to white. A very free-flowering, strong-growing variety with semi-double fragrant blooms and mildew-resistant foliage. A fine winter bloomer and ideal for bedding; also for night decoration. Now under test at Portland (Oregon) Gardens. E.
- (88) **NATALIE BOTTNER** (H.T.) (Bottner, 1909), 2.—Creamy white. A large, full bloom of good garden and exhibition qualities. This was also called Yellow Frau Karl Druschki, but this name has been discarded as misleading. Recommended for B. and S. only, as it burns in A. and balls in H. and M.
- (89) **CLARICE GOODACRE** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1916), 2.—Long, pointed buds, carried erect, opening to semi-double ivory white blooms with a yellow tinge. A fine exhibition and garden variety. E.
- (90) **ISOBEL** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1916), F.3.—A superb single variety, with wonderful colouring, described as carmine flushed with orange scarlet. In A.H.M. grows quite vigorously, but in B. and S. shows a tendency to die back in winter, due to its Pernetiana origin. Closes at night when cut, and is, therefore, a failure for decorative purposes.
- (91) **MRS. H. R. DARLINGTON** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920), F.2.—One of the finest garden and exhibition varieties ever sent out. Its English colour is described as creamy yellow, but out here it is generally a creamy white. It is much better than Mrs. Charles Lamplough, in that it does not ball. Either for numbers of bloom for the garden, or champions for the show tray, this variety is indispensable. With all the emphasis we can command we say, "Watch Mrs. H. R. Darlington." E.

- (92) PAPA GONTIER (T.) (Nabonnand, 1883), 2.—Rosy crimson. The buds are long, clean, and open into semi-double flowers. A good winter bloomer. E.
- (93) VANITY (H.T.) (Halstead, 1901), 1.—A splendid decorative raised in 1901, but almost lost through inattention. Very long, pointed buds of nankeen yellow, splashed carmine, opening to almost single blooms. Fine, bronzy green foliage and very vigorous growth. Unfortunately, a new variety has been given the same name in England. This English Vanity has flowered with us, but shows no quality to commend it so far. H. M. Mt. S.
- (94) HENRIETTA (H.T.) (Merryweather, 1916), F.1.—Orange crimson changing to soft coral salmon. A very free grower and bloomer with extra long buds opening to a large, loose flower. Magnificent foliage. Recommended. E.
- (95) MY MARYLAND (H.T.) (T. Cook, 1909), F.2.—Bright salmon pink. A very free-blooming, fragrant, double rose. Should be better known. E.
- (96) MADAME MARCEL DELANNEY (H.T.), (Leenders, 1915), F.1.—Pale pink, shading to deeper tones. Splendid shape, semi-double, and carried very erect. Quite distinct in colour, and well worth growing. A. B. P. S.
- (97) MADAME LAMBARD (T.) (Lacharme, 1877), 1.—Salmon pink shaded rose. A very vigorous grower, but not as popular as it was twenty years ago. The colour is better in a cold climate. H. Mt.
- (98) GWEN NASH (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1920), 2.—A large, semi-double and most distinctive flower of cyclamen pink with a white eye. The outer petals reflex beautifully and either in the garden or for floating bowl decoration, it is a most lovely bloom. A number of conflicting reports have come in, some saying the plant is always in bloom, others complaining of no flowers beyond the spring flush. It is almost a climber, and wants plenty of room. A. H. M. Mt. P. S.
- (99) MRS. BRYCE ALLEN (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1916), F.2.—Rosy carmine, of splendid shape and double, with a very rich perfume. Should be much higher up, but is evidently almost unknown. Described by a correspondent as "The sweetest rose grown." E.
- (100) LA TOSCA (H.T.) (Schwartz, 1900), 1.—Soft pink, shaded rosy white. A large, semi-double, very free flowering garden rose. H. M. Mt. S.
- (101) EDITH PART (H.T.) (McGredy, 1912), F.2.—Rich pink with a suffusion of salmon, free-blooming double, and good habit. After the style of Madam A. Chatenay, but darker, though not quite so free. Won champion bunch at N.R.S. Show, Melbourne. 1922. E.
- (102) HARRY KIRK (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1907), F.1.—Deep sulphur yellow paling almost to white as the flower ages, like many of the yellow roses. Superseded by better varieties.
- (103) COMTESSE DE CAYLA (China) (Guillot, 1903), F.2.—Nasturtium red tinted orange and carmine, medium sized, semi-double flowers. Very free-flowering, with mildew-proof foliage. A good hedge rose. Recommended. E.
- (104) CAPTAIN GEORGES DESSIRIER (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1920), F.3.—Intense blackish crimson, and claimed to be an improvement on Chateau de Clos Vougeot. The colour has varied considerably, and the growth, although improving, must become stronger still to justify its claims.
- (105) DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.2.—Clear rose madder, large, double, with high pointed centre. A good garden and exhibition rose. E.

- (106) LOUISE CRETTE (H.T.) (Chambard, 1915), 1.—Snow white with creamy white centre, extra large and very double. Opening well except in cold weather, when it shows a tendency to ball. A seedling from Frau Karl Druschki and Clb. Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, and quite distinct. E.
- (107) MRS. FRANK BRAY (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1912), F.1.—Saffron yellow, of good shape, but only semi-double. Very free flowering and vigorous. H. M. Mt. S.
- (108) MRS. W. J. GRANT (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1895), F.2.—The correct name of Belle Siebrecht. Extra long buds opening to semi-double, bright, rosy pink blooms. Invaluable to the exhibitor, but its liability to mildew and black spot keeps it from being more grown. The dwarf is a poor grower, and best results are obtained by planting the so-called climber and treating as a dwarf. Everywhere except H.
- (109) MDLLE. AUGUSTINE GUINNOISSEAU (H.T.) (Guinoisseau, 1899), F. 2.—A rosy white sport from La France. Sometimes called White La France. Falling generally in popularity.
- (110) MADAME LEON PAIN (H.T.) (Guillot, 1905), F.2.—Silvery salmon, with yellow base. A beautiful semi-double variety and a splendid bedder. Liable to mildew, but nevertheless recommended. E.
- (111) MRS. AARON WARD (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F. 2 or 3.—Indian yellow with a white margin. Compact grower with full blooms on stout stems. The shape is rather flat, but it should not be neglected on that score. E.
- (112) SUNSET (T.) (Henderson, 1884), 3.—A deep apricot sport from Perle des Jardines, with lovely bronzy foliage, large, full and free blooming. Discarded by the South Australian Nurserymen's Association as unsuitable for their climate. B.
- (113) GOLDEN SPRAY (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1917), F.3.—A spreading decorative variety with loose, open flowers of lemon yellow. Where singleness is no bar, this is a free and good variety. Would make a good bed or clump. H. Mt. S.
- (114) H. E. RICHARDSON (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1913), F.1.—Deep rich crimson of perfect form, but not large. Upright H.P. growth, and only moderate in bloom. Better sorts are available.
- (115) MRS. THEODORE ROOSEVELT (H.T.) (Hill, 1904), F.2.—Creamy white, with darker centre. A large, full exhibition rose, said to be a sport from La France. Everywhere except H.
- (116) HERZOGIN MARIE ANTOINETTE (H.T.) (Jacobs, 1911), F.3.—Deep yellow with a hint of red shading. Long buds opening to medium-sized double blooms. A dwarfish grower. E.
- (117) LADY PIRRIE (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1910), 2.—Coppery salmon, with the inside of the petals apricot. The colour bleaches in the sun, but if picked in the bud and allowed to open inside the house will retain its exquisite charm much longer. This is a lovely semi-double variety that cannot fail to please the ladies. Splendid foliage, but not mildew-proof. A. H. M. Mt. S.
- (118) LADY DUNLEATH (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1913), F.2.—Creamy yellow, with extra long buds, but rather thin. Has been described as a yellow Betty, but is not so large. A good variety with mildew-proof foliage. S.
- (119) EDITH CAVELL (H.T.) (Chaplin, 1919), 2.—An ivory white variety of splendid shape, growth and flowering. Must not be confused with the red sport from Orleans called Miss Edith Cavell in the 1922 list, or with F. K. Druschki, which is quite distinct. So far has not been consistently good.

- (120) **PRINCE DE BULGARIE** (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1901), F.2.—Flesh colour, shaded crimson. A fine-flowered, vigorous growing variety that should be better known. A. Mt. P. S.
- (121) **JOHN DAVISON** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1919), F.2.—Deep rich crimson, shaded velvety crimson. The flowers are large and of fine form, and are up to exhibition standard. A fine novelty. E.
- (122) **EARL OF WARWICK** (H.T.) (Paul, 1904), F.2.—Soft salmon pink, shading to yellow. A vigorous grower, with mildew-proof foliage. Falling in popularity. S.
- (123) **KOOTENAY** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), 2.—Where shaded, the blooms are primrose yellow. but otherwise it can only be called a creamy white. Large, very full blooms, but in our climate not the improved K. A. Victoria it was claimed to be. The plant mildews, but is very vigorous. A. B. H. P.
- (124) **CRIMSON EMBLEM** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1916), F.1.—Glowing crimson, semi-double blooms, after the shape and growth of Gruss and Teplitz. Very sweet. Mildew-proof. Lacks shape. Better sorts available.
- (125) **JOSEPH HILL** (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1904), F.2.—Long buds, opening to semi-double orange yellow blooms, shaded pink and copper. A splendid variety where it does well. A. H. M. P.
- (126) **ETOILE DE HOLLANDE** (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1920), F.2.—Dark red buds opening to bright red semi-double flowers. Erect growth and free flowering. A most promising variety. S. No further data available so far. Recommended.
- (127) **MRS. S. T. WRIGHT** (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1914), F.2.—A richly coloured apricot sport of Harry Kirk. It is a good grower, but not so vigorous as the parent. Should not be overlooked when planting yellows. Mildews. A. Mt. P. S.
- (128) **MADAME CONSTANT SOUPERT** (T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1906), 1.—Large, very full, perfectly shaped yellow flowers suffused with pink. A strong grower with mildew-proof foliage. This rose likes hot weather, and does very well in B. Frequently opens badly, and must be covered for exhibition purposes, when it comes a rich yellow. B.
- (129) **MADAME CHARLES LUTAUD** (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1912), 2.—Golden yellow with a pink shading, fine shaped blooms freely produced on long stems. Superseded by A. M. Rouyer.
- (130) **NEDERLAND** (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1920), 2.—Large, deep red blooms on strong stalks. Vigorous growth and beautiful young foliage. It lacks only that "finished" shape to make it a really great exhibition and garden rose. S. Further data wanted.
- (131) **LADY ALICE STANLEY** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1909), F.2.—Deep coral rose, inside pale flesh. A fine, full, perfectly shaped sort, and a good garden rose. Mildew-proof. Recommended. E.
- (132) **QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS** (H.T.) (Hicks, 1916), 2.—Salmon pink, semi-single blooms of good shape, very freely produced. This variety does not possess the richness of colour of Sunny South, and would not be missed if left out.
- (133) **HORTULANUS FIET** (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1920), F.3.—Golden yellow. This is a very fine flower. There are two different roses of this name, but we offer the best, which we can strongly recommend. E.
- (134) **LADY PLYMOUTH** (T.) (A. Dickson, 1914), 1.—Deep ivory cream, faintly flushed. Large very full flowers, but not good shape as a rule. Real dreadnought foliage, untouched by disease. H.

- (135) **CARINE (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1911), F.2.—Creamy fawn shaded orange and carmine. A good, semi-double decorative variety, ~~though~~ liable to fade in strong sunlight. A good garden rose. Everywhere ~~except~~ B.
- (136) **COUNTESS OF SHAFTESBURY (H.T.)** (H. Dickson, 1911), 3.—Silvery pink, of perfect form. A good garden variety, though not specially free flowering. Discarded by Victorian Nurserymen's Association. A. B. P. S.
- (137) **MRS. CHARLES LAMPLOUGH (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1920), 2.—An exhibition bloom of large size; colour, soft lemon, sweetly scented, vigorous growth and free flowering. Awarded Gold Medal, N.R.S. Must be shaded to keep its colour, otherwise it is creamy white. A splendid exhibition sort, but liable to ball. Should do everywhere.
- (138) **MDLLE. CHRISTINE DE NOUE (T.)** (Guillot, 1891), 1.—Rosy lake. Moderately full, of largest size. Free flowering and with good foliage, but the colour purples badly. Not recommended, as better sorts are available.
- (139) **BESSIE BROWN (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1899), 2.—Large, creamy white, full blooms which frequently fail to open, and are never held erect. Burns in hot sun, and should be discarded generally. Mr. H. R. Darlington, in his book, says: "If the amateur desires to grow this variety for its few beautiful flowers, he should carefully hide it away from ordinary garden traffic."
- (140) **SOUVENIR DE THERESE LEVET (T.)** (Levet, 1867), 2.—Dark crimson, shaded maroon, good shape, fair size, full, and free blooming. B. S.
- (141) **DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1912), F. 1 or 5.—Rose pink blooms of good shape and substance. A useful exhibitor's variety. E.
- (142) **LIBERTY (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1900), F.3.—Brilliant crimson of splendid form. The dwarf variety is not recommended, as it is not a satisfactory grower. We supply the climbing sport, which may be trained as a dwarf with much better results, or, if specially well cared for, it may be used as a vigorous climber. E.
- (143) **MOLLY BLIGH (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1917), F.3.—Deep pink, with a yellow zone at base of petals. Flowers are large, full, and of splendid shape, but the plant is a slave to mildew. E.
- (144) **MRS. WAKEFIELD CHRISTIE MILLER (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1909), 2.—Soft blush shaded salmon, outside of petals vermilion rose. Very large, loosely built blooms. A fine bedding sort. E.
- (145) **SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON (Bourbon)** (Beluze, 1843), 2.—Blush rose, shaded flesh. A large flat bloom. Has been planted for eighty years, and is now considered a back number.
- (146) **EDWARD MAWLEY (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1911), F.3.—Velvety crimson with large petals making a moderately full flower. Very subject to black spot, and, while a good variety in a dry climate, is a failure in moist, coastal conditions. A. M. Mt. P.
- (147) **GLADYS HOLLAND (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1916), F.3.—Buff shaded orange yellow. A fine shaped exhibition flower, full, and fairly free flowering. E.
- (148) **GORGEOUS (H.T.)** (Hugh Dickson, 1915), 3.—Orange yellow with reddish coppery shadings, but colours vary. The plant is liable to mildew, and blooms are frequently divided. A. H. M. Mt. P.
- (149) **MARY COUNTESS OF ILCHESTER (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1909), F.3.—Deep carmine of great size and well-shaped petals. Exhibition only. E.

- (150) **SAFRANO (T.)** (Beauregard, 1839).—A very old variety producing semi-double apricot flowers in great profusion. A fine winter-blooming variety, but quite outclassed for every quality excepting floriferousness.
- (151) **CORNELIA (H.T.)** (Robert Scott & Sons, 1920), F.3.—Flowers are medium to large size, and very double. The bud is a beautiful salmon pink. In the half-expanded and full flowers the outer petals are light flesh with centre a bright Malmaison pink, base of petals bright orange. A strong, vigorous grower with a good stem and foliage. After the style of Mrs. Aaron Ward. Recommended. E.
- (152) **MARGARET DICKSON HAMILL (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1915), F.2.—Yellow flushed carmine. A very fine globular bloom, freely produced. Much too low on the list considering its quality. Recommended. E.
- (153) **RAINBOW (T.)** (Sievers, 1889), 2.—A sport from Papa Gontier, and possessing all that variety's qualities. Pink striped carmine. semi-double. Mildew-proof.
- (154) **MISS C. E. VAN ROSSEM (H.T.)** (Verschuren, 1920), F.2.—Velvety red. Very sweetly scented, of free and branching growth. A good bedding rose. Small, but good. E.
- (155) **MRS. R. D. M'CLURE (H.T.)** (Hugh Dickson, 1913), 3.—Deep pink, of fine form and a large, full bloom for exhibition. Carried erect on stiff stems. Lasts well when cut. E.
- (156) **MRS. E. WILLIS (H.T.)** (Weightman), F.2.—A New Zealand seedling from Madame Abel Chatenay. Beautiful, long buds of delicate pink colour. Semi-double. This is a lovely variety. Recommended. E.
- (157) **RENEE WILMART-URBAN (H.T.)** (Pernet Ducher, 1907), 2.—Salmon flesh bordered carmine. A very fine garden rose; insistently recommended by Mr. W. H. Ifould (Past President, N.S.W. Rose Society). E.
- (158) **LADY ANDERSON (H.T.)** (Campbell Hall, 1920), 3.—Deep coral pink, suffused with flesh and yellow shadings. Large double blooms. Strong tea perfume. A compact grower for exhibitors. E.
- (159) **SOUVENIR DE MARIA ZAYAS (H.T.)** (Soupert & Notting, 1905), 2.—Deep carmine, of perfect form, and a very fine variety for garden or exhibition. The foliage is almost black spot-proof. An unusual and somewhat hard colour. E.
- (160) **W. R. SMITH (T.)** (Smith, 1908), 1.—Creamy white, flushed rosy pink. Evidently a pale sport from Maman Cochet. A very robust grower and free bloomer. Everywhere except M.
- (161) **MRS. TOM PAUL (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1920), 2.—Strong, upright growth. Flowers large and full, carried on long stems; very free and continuous bloomer; saffron yellow suffused with pink; long, pointed buds. A few very nice blooms, so far. Promising. E.
- (162) **ANTOINE RIVOIRE (H.T.)** (Pernet Ducher, 1896), 2.—Creamy flesh, large blooms, rather flat, but freely produced. Although this old favourite is passing out, it numbers amongst its progeny more seedlings of quality than any other variety.
- (163) **DONALD MacDONALD (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1916), F.2.—Medium size blooms of perfect shape and abundantly produced. Carmine red with an orange tint. This variety just escaped extinction, as it was last on the previous year's list. H. Mt. S.
- (164) **IONA HERDMAN (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1914), F.3.—Clear yellow of quite a distinct shade. Flowers of good shape, borne on rather wiry stems. The plant is a prostrate, straggly grower, and does better on a standard. H. M. Mt. S.

- (165) WILLIAM SHEAN (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1906), 2.—Pure pink of immense size, so large, in fact, as to be almost coarse at times. The plant is a very uncertain grower, and is only recommended to exhibitors.
- (166) MRS. HENRY MORSE (H.T.) (McGredy, 1919), F.3.—A splendidly shaped bloom of bright rose with a vermilion shading. Unfortunately, the plant is particularly liable to mildew. This sort is highly spoken of in England and New Zealand. A. H. M. Mt. P.
- (167) COVENT GARDEN (T.) (B. R. Cant, 1919), 2.—Deep crimson with a black shading. A very free grower and flowerer with mildew-proof foliage. Moderately full. Lacks perfume, and could be omitted without much loss.
- (168) COUNTESS CLANWILLIAM (H.T.) (Dickson, 1914), 2.—Very pale peach pink with a margin of red. Very long buds, but lacking petalage and opening too quickly. A. H. M. Mt.
- (169) MRS. R. C. BELL (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1920), F.2.—Large upright blooms on long stalks, deep red, with mildew-proof foliage. The colour is variable, but at its best is very rich. A. M. S.
- (170) FRANKLYN (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1918), 2.—Salmon shaded yellow; long buds after the style of Joseph Hill, but a much better grower, and very free flowering. Liable to mildew, but well worth growing. A. M. Mt. P. S.
- (171) PRINCE CHARMING (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1916), 2.—Deep reddish colour with old gold base. Flowers are medium size, semi-double, and somewhat like Mrs. A. R. Waddell. Tried in S. only as far as we can see.
- (172) CAPTAIN F. BALD (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1919), F.3.—Velvety black sheened scarlet crimson. An exhibition rose only, as it is but a moderate grower and poor flowerer.
- (173) EUGENE BOULLET (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher) 2.—A particularly free flowering double variety, and very suitable for bedding. The colour is carmine red, and it is in the breeding line of which Laurent Carle and Chateau de Clos Vougeot are later editions. E.
- (174) MRS. CHARLES RUSSELL (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1914), F.3.—Rosy carmine, very double, of perfect shape and splendid lasting qualities. It is usually considered a difficult variety to grow, but it should be well tried. We have a fine strain, quite vigorous in growth. E.
- (175) ASPIRANTE MARCEL ROUYER (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1920), F.2.—Vigorous, erect growth, long buds, opening to moderately full, shapely flowers. Deep apricot tinted salmon. Recommended. E.
- (176) MRS. MYLES KENNEDY (T.) (A. Dickson, 1906), 2.—Silvery white with buff centre. A good garden variety. E.
- (177) MRS. FORDE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1913), F.2.—Delicate rose pink shaded carmine rose. Splendid shape; more for exhibition than garden. "It never would be missed."
- (178) VICTORY (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920), F.2.—Glowing scarlet; blooms long, semi-double and of good form; growth free. Mildews, and rather inclined to spindly growth. E.
- (179) MRS. MONA HUNTING (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1916), 2.—Deep chamois yellow, medium size and full. Produced on long stems. Much better than Marie Adelaide for B. and S. E.
- (180) SOUVENIR DE PIERRE NOTTING (T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1902), 2.—Apricot yellow shaded with coppery yellow. A good grower with medium sized double blooms sometimes spotted with pink. E.

- (181) NELLIE PARKER (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1916), 2.—Creamy white, sometimes flushed at the edge of petals. A good garden and, when disbudded, a fine exhibition bloom. E.
- (182) LENA (T.) (A. Dickson, 1906), 2.—Deep apricot yellow, long buds opening to almost single blooms. Free flowering. Quite out-classes Beryl. A. M. Mt. P. S.
- (183) GEORGE C. WAUD (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1908), F.2.—Vermilion pink. A large, well-formed rose which does very well in some districts, but is quite ordinary in other places.
- (184) W. C. GAUNT (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1916), 2.—Moderately full blooms of splendid shape and good scarlet crimson colour, which, however, blues with age. Lack of perfume holds this sort back.
- (185) MADAME MELANIE SOUPERT (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1906), F.2.—Salmon yellow suffused carmine, but the colour fades and the semi-double blooms open very quickly. This variety has superbly shaped petals, and should not be ignored by hybridists. The climbing sport is excellent. E.
- (186) MISS WILLMOTT (H.T.) (McGredy, 1916), F.2.—Soft sulphur cream, with a faint flush at the centre. Large, well-formed, semi-double blooms. A good grower and well worth a trial. H. M. Mt. S.
- (187) CYNTHIA FORDE (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1909), 2.—Deep rose pink, shaded on back of petals with light rosy pink. A good grower producing double flowers on stiff stems. E.
- (188) W. F. MANN (H.T.), F.1.—A salmon sport from Clg., Mrs. W. J. Grant. Equal in every way to the parent, and an even better grower. Treat as a dwarf. This will be grown much more when better known. A. M. Mt. P. S.
- (189) PADRE (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1920), 2.—Strong, upright growth; long shoots producing flowers with fine long petals of coppery scarlet colouring, flushed with yellow at the base. An excellent bedding variety, semi-double, after the style of Henrietta, but darker. Liable to weak neck unless well grown, and will not last when picked. A. H. M. Mt. P. S.
- (190) MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1890), F.1.—Bright satin rose, fairly full and globular, which indicates a tendency to ball. This variety is the leading rose in Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., where it is estimated some three million plants are used for hedges in the streets. Failing in popularity here; was 47 last year. A. H. Mt. S.
- (191) CHRISSIE MACKELLAR (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1913), F.1.—Soft orange with pink shading. An almost single decorative variety. Best in autumn. A. H. M. Mt. S.
- (192) IRISH BEAUTY (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1900), F.2.—A large, single white variety, particularly showy and a worthy companion of Irish Elegance and Irish Fireflake. Recommended. E.
- (193) KILLARNEY QUEEN (H.T.) (Budlong, 1912), F.2.—A decided improvement on the popular Killarney, with larger, fragrant, well-formed buds and flowers, which are of perfect shape. They are a sparkling cerise pink colour, shading lighter at base of petals. A strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer. Mildews like the parent, but otherwise good. S.
- (194) MRS. DAVID McKEE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1904), 2.—Pale creamy yellow, but almost white in this climate. A large, semi-double variety for exhibitors, opening well in all weathers. A constant winner. Amateur champion bloom, Victorian N.R.S. Spring, 1922. Much better in A. and M. than in S. A. H. M. Mt. P.

- (195) SENORITA CARMEN SERT (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1916), 2.—Indian yellow, shaded pink. A new variety with very long buds, produced on extra long stems, opening into semi-double flowers. This is a very good variety, and only suffers from being too new to be sought after. Only tried in S. so far as our records go.
- (196) MRS. C. W. DUNBAR BULLER (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1919), 2.—Deep rosy carmine of good shape and quite full. Free blooming, but does not seem to take the public fancy. E.
- (197) ST. HELENA (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1912), F.2.—Creamy blush shaded yellow. Long buds opening to very fine flowers. A good variety almost unknown. A. and S. report favourably.
- (198) FLORINDA NORMAN THOMPSON (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1920), F.2.—Delicate rose on pale lemon, which deepens from centre to base of petals. Very floriferous. Persian Tea perfume. A new variety.
- (199) BARON PALM (H.T.) (Lambert, 1913), F.1.—A rich cerise red, semi-double variety, not unlike Red Radiance, but with a slightly richer colour, and not quite so free in blooming. A good night colour. E.
- (200) LIEUT. CHAURE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1910), F.2.—Crimson red shaded garnet. A large semi-double bloom of great depth. Vigorous and fairly free flowering. This variety was in last year's discarded list, but it is found that in certain positions and cool climates it is a very fine rose. The climbing form will be an acquisition for similar localities. H.

Pernetiana Roses

This new race takes its name from the renowned hybridist of Lyons, Mons. Pernet Ducher. He commenced by crossing the Persian yellow with a Hybrid Perpetual (Antoine Ducher), and produced Soliel d'Or. From this variety we have had some of the loveliest coloured roses possible to conceive, but, so far, almost all of them have the weak foliage of both ancestors, with a particular liability to black spot. This disease causes premature defoliation, and in most climates the shoots die back to the bud for lack of proper ripening. As Adelaide possesses the driest atmosphere of all the capital cities, these roses reach their fullest perfection in that place, and, wherever Adelaide conditions are found, similar success may be expected. The divisions marked "P" are also quite satisfactory, while "M," having a rather moister atmosphere, is somewhat limited as to the number of varieties suitable. In "B" and "S" they are not satisfactory generally. This season in Sydney, through the long drought and lack of humidity, the plants have done excellently, but these conditions are much more those of Adelaide than Sydney's usual moist summer. One note of encouragement must be struck, however, for the benefit of the growers who cannot succeed with these lovely roses, and that is the great improvement in the disease-resistant qualities of foliage of the latest varieties, and we believe that a further infusion of hardy H.T. blood will soon make them successful anywhere. The roses as a class are quite indifferent to extreme heat or intense cold, but succumb to a humid atmosphere. Unless specially mentioned, all the varieties are liable to weak stem. A number of experiments are in train for improving the growth, but no definite results are yet available. Price: 1/6 each; 16/- dozen; postage extra.

- (1) MADAM EDOUARD HERRIOT (Pernet Ducher, 1912), 3.—Coral red shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet passing to prawn red, but coral red shaded with yellow on the base. Flower of medium size, semi-double, green bronzed foliage. Growth vigorous, of spreading, branching habit, with many long thorns. This rose won "The Daily Mail" prize of £1000. Does moderately well in S.
- (2) LYON ROSE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.2.—Shrimp pink at end of petals, centre coral red or salmon, shaded chrome yellow. Flowers large, full and perfectly formed. Petals of great substance. Very fragrant.

- (3) LOS ANGELES (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1918), F.2.—Luminous flame pink, toned with coral and shading to gold. Large, fairly full blooms, of good shape. Only moderately successful in S.
- (4) GOLDEN EMBLEM (McGredy, 1915), F.2.—Colour, cadmium yellow, buds, reddish gold. A great improvement on Rayon d'Or, the colour being richer and deeper, with larger and more perfect blooms. At its best it surpasses Marechal Niel in shape and formation, and, with its wonderful colour, will be a telling exhibition flower. The habit of growth is ideal and stems are strong. Gold Medal, N.R.S.
- (5) INDEPENDENCE DAY (Bees, 1920), F.3.—Vigorous growth and glossy, mildew-proof foliage; free and continuous in bloom; buds olive-shaped, developing into well-modelled flowers with flame-coloured stains, petals of sunflower gold, overlaying apricot. Colour fades badly. Gold Medal, N.R.S. of England.
- (6) E. P. H. KINGMA (Verschuren, 1920), 3.—Deep apricot orange, habit same as Mme. E. Herriot, a very bright flower. Very much like Independence Day.
- (7) CONSTANCE (Pernet Ducher, 1915), 2.—Daffodil yellow streaked crimson. A very free flowerer.
- (8) MARIE ADELAIDE (Soupert & Notting, 1912), F.3.—Deep orange yellow on strong stalks and delightfully fragrant. Mildews and black spots badly.
- (9) EMMA WRIGHT (McGredy, 1918), 3.—A pure orange semi-double bloom with lovely foliage.
- (10) JEAN C. N. FORESTIER (Pernet Ducher, 1919), 2.—Carmine lake, slightly tinted with orange.
- (11) MRS. FARMER (Pernet Ducher, 1918), 2.—Medium-sized flower. Colour, Indian yellow, reverse of petals reddish apricot. A loose, semi-double flower.
- (12) MRS. REDFORD (McGredy, 1919), 3.—Flower, bright apricot, solidly built, petals gracefully reflexed; sweetly scented; semi-double.
- (13) MRS. C. V. HAWORTH (A. Dickson, 1919), 3.—Cinnamony apricot, developing into delightful biscuit buff; almost single blooms.
- (14) SEVERINE (Pernet Ducher, 1918), 3.—Rich coral red fading to prawn red. Most beautiful semi-double blooms.
- (15) THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA (McGredy, 1918), 3.—Vermilion and orange in a combination rightly described as "jazz."
- (16) WILLOWMERE (Pernet Ducher, 1913), 2.—A large, full bloom in which shrimp pink is the ordinary colour, though liable to vary somewhat. Very subject to mildew.
- (17) MRS. AMBROSE RICCARDO (McGredy, 1914), F.2.—Deep honey yellow. A large bloom sometimes quite fit for exhibition.

Climbing Roses

LARGE FLOWERING SECTION.

The varieties in this class are much more limited than the dwarf section, and, generally speaking, do not flower quite so freely, while some few sorts are spring blooming only. They differ in style of growth, some being rampant climbers quite capable of covering a wall up to 20 feet high; others, usually called "Pillar Roses," of more moderate growth, suitable for furnishing the supports of a pergola or archway. Except in a few instances, they do not flower the first year of planting, as all blooms are produced on the wood made the previous year.

For covering fences, arches, pergolas, walls, old trees and stumps, this large-flowered section is unsurpassed. The other sections listed are also useful for the same class of work, but will be described separately to prevent confusion. It is particularly important when ordering a climbing sport of a dwarf variety to distinctly write "Climbing" against the name, as there is no other way to distinguish it from its parent. Customers frequently experience disappointment in this respect by carelessness in ordering "Maman Cochet" and expecting a climber.

Prices: 1/6 each; 16/- dozen; 50 or more at the rate of £6 per 100. Postage or freight extra. Postage on 1 plant, N.S.W., 6d.; 6 plants, about 1/-. Interstate: 1 plant, 8d.; 6 plants, about 1/8. Any surplus money will either be returned in stamps or extra plants supplied.

The figures after the raiser's name refer to the habit of growth. (See page 30).

- (1) BLACK BOY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1919), F.6.—This magnificent variety, raised in Australia, has only been out four years, and in that time has achieved a wonderful popularity. It is easily an advance of oversea productions, and, when known in other countries, will be much sought

after. In colour it is deep velvety crimson, shaded blackish maroon, and overlaying fiery scarlet. The blooms are large, semi-double, and are produced on long, stiff stems. In addition to extraordinary vigour, it is sweetly scented, and has mildew-proof foliage. Reports from all sources proclaim Black Boy as one of the finest varieties ever sent out from any country. One enthusiast declared it to be the "Rose of a Century." The only weak point is that the flowers do not hold their shape well when picked. You can't go wrong with Black Boy as a garden decoration. E.

- (2) CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.) (1907), 6.—Another locally raised variety. The habit is most vigorous, almost too rampant, and in other respects the plant is quite equal to the parent dwarf, so well and favourably known. E.
- (3) CLIMBING MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Upton, 1909), 6.—A very vigorous sport from the firmly established favourite, also locally raised. Exceedingly popular. E.
- (4) MISS MARION MANIFOLD (H.T.) (Adamson, 1913), 6.—A Victorian-raised variety that more than holds its own with the imported kinds from the older established rose-growing centres. It is a particularly vigorous climber, and right into winter it carries splendid big blooms of fairly full petalage and refined form. The colour is crimson scarlet and of a quality that does not easily fade or blue, while it is lightly Bourbon scented. The foliage is the weakest point, as it (like almost all other roses) is subject to black spot. Still, it stands easily ahead of many older varieties in the number of plants sold, showing, as it has been out some years, that the rose-growing community have proved the value of this excellent variety. For most effective results, mass several plants together. E.
- (5) AUSTRALIAN BEAUTY (H.T.) (Kerslake, 1912), F.6.—Another local variety which has been thoroughly tested. It is darker than Miss Marion Manifold, but on hot, sunny days blues badly. This might be partially prevented by planting in shady positions. The foliage is distinctly handsome and not affected by disease. Unlike many climbers, this variety is sweetly scented. B. S.
- (6) CLOTH OF GOLD (Noisette) (Coquereau, 1843), 6.—This is a rampant grower which does not come into its best until at least four years old. Pale sulphur yellow with deeper centre. A very old favourite. E.
- (7) CLIMBING SUNBURST (H.T.) (Stuart Low, 1914), F.6.—A particularly strong climbing sport that is just beginning to get well known. The semi-double flowers are even superior to the dwarf, and the long, shapely buds of deep yellow are its own recommendation. E.
- (8) CLIMBING CHATENAY (H.T.) (Easlea, 1916), F.6.—Madame Abel Chatenay has long occupied a high place in the N.S.W. National Rose Society's list of roses for garden decoration and a climbing sport in salmon pink fills a long-felt want. No further comment should be necessary. E.
- (9) CLIMBING MADAME SEGOND WEBER (H.T.) (Ardagh), 6.—This beauty is only just being appreciated at its proper value. Rosy salmon blooms very freely produced. Recommended. E.
- (10) CLB. K. A. VICTORIA (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1897), 5 or 6.—White roses are scarce in both dwarfs and climbers, and this sort will be much appreciated where variety of colour is desired. It is a variable performer, in some instances only moderate, and others a rampant grower.
- (11) SOUVENIR DE LEONIE VIENNOT (H.T.) (Bernaix, 1897), 6.—Beautiful semi-double pink flowers shaded heliotrope and yellow. A wonderful grower with abundant foliage, which, however, is liable to mildew. A profuse bloomer in spring, with a moderate crop later on. Recommended. E.
- (12) NOELLA NABONNAND (H.T.) (Nabonnand, 1900), F.6.—Extra large, sweet-scented, almost single flowers, velvety crimson with a white eye. A very popular variety. E.
- (13) CLIMBING GEORGES SCHWARTZ (T.) (Knight,), F.5.—For colour this is in a class by itself, being rich, buttercup yellow. It is variable in habit and cannot always be depended on to climb. Some plants, worked from genuine climbers, showed only vigorous, bushy growth when transplanted, although they were of climbing growth in the Nursery. E.
- (14) CLIMBING CAROLINE TESTOUT (H.T.) (Chauvry, 1902), F.6.—Pale satiny pink. A very free bloomer. E.
- (15) CLIMBING DEVONIENSIS (T.) (Parvill, 1858), F.6.—Creamy white with blush centre. Almost too vigorous in growth. A. B. H. Mt. P. S.
- (16) MARECHAL NIEL (T.) (Pradel, 1864), F.5.—Bright golden yellow of splendid form, but weak stemmed. Deliciously fragrant, and, if extra well grown, a success for a few years, but canker invariably supervenes, and the plant deteriorates.

- (17) CLIMBING LADY HILLINGDON (T.) (Hicks, 1917), 5.—A valuable addition to the really good climbing yellow roses. In the Portland Test Garden this variety produced 104 blooms per plant for a two years' test, and scored 88 1-3rd per cent. of marks. E.
- (18) CLIMBING PERLE DES JARDINES (T.) (Henderson, 1890), F.6.—A very vigorous climber bearing large, full, scented flowers identical with the parent dwarf. An excellent variety. E.
- (19) REINE MARIE HENRIETTE (T.) (Levet, 1873), 5.—A very showy, free-flowering variety. Large, rosy cerise blooms. Subject to mildew and foliage is rather sparse. E.
- (20) ZEPHIRINE DROUHIN (Bourbon) (Bizot, 1873), F.5.—A remarkably popular climbing variety. Flowers, a clear shade of pink, delightfully perfumed. Almost thornless. Recommended as the best pillar rose available. E.
- (21) CLIMBING LA FRANCE (H.T.) (Henderson, 1893), F. 5 or 2.—It was claimed, when first sent out, that this variety grew as well as Climbing Perle des Jardins. If this is correct, the plant has lost its old vigour, and should never be used for a climber. Grow as a dwarf. It appears to be generally successful only in mountain country.
- (22) NORA CUNNINGHAM (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1920), 6.—A very fine climber; suitable for pillars, tripods, or trellises. Flowers are large, decorative, and semi-double in form. Colour is pure pink in spring and becomes particularly vivid in autumn. E.
- (23) CLIMBING LIBERTY (H.T.) (Paul & Sons, 1909), F. 5 or 6.—Brilliant crimson of perfect shape. Same variable habit as No. 10. E.
- (24) ARDS ROVER (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1898), F.6.—Crimson shaded maroon. Large blooms carried erect. Spring bloomer only. Perfumed. E.
- (25) MADAME DRIOUT (T.) (Thiriat, 1904), 5.—A striped sport of Reine Marie Henriette. E.
- (26) W. A. RICHARDSON (Noisette) (Ducher, 1878), F.5.—Rich orange yellow, borne in clusters. A popular pillar rose. E.
- (27) CLIMBING PAPA GONTIER (T) (Cherrier, 1904), 5.—Flowers identical with the dwarf. A moderate climber. E.
- (28) CLIMBING COUNTESS LABARTHE (T.) (Royal Nurseries, 1900), 6.—A very vigorous climber. Flowers cup-shaped, pink and semi-double. S.
- (29) MADAME JULES GRAVEREAUX (T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1901), 5.—Buff shaded pink. This variety is only kept in the list by its success as an exhibition flower. As a garden variety it is too variable, and frequently disappointing. S.
- (30) CLIMBING MRS. W. J. GRANT (H.T.) (Paul & Son, 1899), 5 or 2.—This is not satisfactory as a climber; generally grown as a dwarf. (Syn. Climbing Belle Siebrecht). A. M. Mt. P. S.
- (31) CLIMBING IRISH FIREFLAME (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1916), F.5.—A very uncertain variety as to its climbing habits. On transplanting some will refuse to climb at all, making instead a tall bush. E.
- (32) JESSIE CLARK (Hyb. Gigantea) (Alister Clark,), 6.—Extra large single blooms of rich pink colour. A splendid grower with disease-proof foliage. The decorative qualities of this variety were emphasised at Farmer's Show in Sydney, when it scored first prize for decorated table. Spring blooming only. E.
- (33) BARDOU JOB (H.T.) (Nabonnand, 1887), F.5.—Large, semi-single, blackish crimson blooms. Very rich in colour and fragrance. E.
- (34) QUEEN OF HEARTS (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1919), F.6.—A large-flowered, semi-double, sweet-scented variety. Rosy pink flowers and mildew-proof foliage. E.
- (35) REVE D'OR (Noisette) (Ducher, 1870), 6.—Coppery yellow, semi-double blooms, produced in great profusion. Called "Climbing Safrano" in America. E.
- (36) SACHSENGRUSS (Saxony's Greetings) (H.T.) (Hozer & Klemm, 1912), 6.—Originally this came out as an H.P., but must be classed as a very vigorous climber almost continuously in bloom. The flowers are of immense size and perfect shape, and in colour delicate flesh shaded China rose. Highly recommended for B. S. It is not liked in M.
- (37) LAMARQUE (Noisette) (Marechal, 1830), 6.—White centre tinged yellow. Nearly always in bloom. E.
- (38) LADY WATERLOW (H.T.) (Nabonnand, 1902), 5 or 6.—Medium-sized blooms in clusters. Flowers are semi-double, pale pink, and an additional feature is the most handsome foliage. Recommended. E.
- (39) FORTUNE'S YELLOW (Noisette) (Fortune, 1845), 6.—Bronzy yellow shaded pink. Medium-sized blooms in great profusion in the spring only. E.
- (40) CLIMBING OPHELIA (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1921), F.6.—Genuine climbing habit and producing even better flowers than the parent. The only climber in this colour. Recommended as one of the very best. E.
- (41) CLIMBING LADY ASHTOWN (H.T.) (Bradley, 1910), 5 or 6.—Variable in habit and, unless extra well grown, is only suitable for pillar work. A good pink of splendid form. Mildews. E.

- (42) CLIMBING H. V. MACHIN (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1919), 5.—A climbing sport of the very dwarf variety. Should be grown by exhibitors only in preference to the dwarf.
- (43) CLIMBING SOUVENIR DE THERESE LEVET (T.) (Nicholl, 1910), 6.—A local sport of the dark red dwarf variety. Medium-sized flowers. Another distinct climbing sport of the same variety was sent out in Queensland by Mr. T. H. Wood the same year. B. S.
- (44) CRACKER (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1920), 6.—A large-flowered, single red of striking colour. Particularly hardy foliage. E.
- (45) CLIMBING PAUL LEDE (H.T.) (Stuart Low, 1913), F.5.—Carmine rose shaded yellow with the added quality of perfume. A very vigorous climbing sport of the old rather dwarf variety.
- (46) CLIMBING MELANIE SOUPERT (H.T.) (Burrell, 1914), F.6.—A very strong climbing sport from the dwarf.
- (47) GAMON'S CLIMBING GROLEZ (H.T.) (1911), 5.—The name has been slightly altered to distinguish it from a so-called Climbing Madame Jules Grolez sent out some years ago which was a deliberate fraud. It was certainly a climber, but nothing like Madame Jules Grolez in bloom or other characteristics. The present variety is a genuine climber from the real Chinese pink dwarf variety. E.
- (48) CLIMBING LADY GREENALL (H.T.) (Lippiatt, 1917), F.6.—A very fine climbing sport which never seems to have been catalogued outside New Zealand. The blooms are saffron yellow or creamy white, and are strongly tea scented. E.
- (49) CLIMBING MARQUIS DE SINETY (H.T.) (Griffon, 1911), 6.—A valuable addition to the yellow climbers producing blooms identical to the dwarf variety. E.
- (50) MOONLIGHT (Hyb. Musk) (Pemberton). Moderate-sized blooms, white flushed lemon, borne in clusters and very freely produced. Sweetly scented.

DON'T overlook CLIMBING LAURENT CARLE if in want of a really good sweet-scented, mildew-proof, free-blooming red rose. See Novelty Pages.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

This class of rose is fast losing its favour with growers. It is sometimes called the Spring Flowering Section, and, since the advent of so many dark red Hybrid Teas, the demand has fallen off in favour of the newer, ever-blooming varieties. Still, for exhibitors, a few are indispensable, and the best are listed here. Price: 1/6 each; 16/- dozen. Postage extra.

- (1) PRINCE DE CAMILLE DE ROHAN (Verdier, 1861), F.1.—Velvety maroon, shaded black, of good form; a good opener; one of the very best. (Syn. Dr. Rushpler). E.
- (2) PAUL NEYRON (Levet, 1869), F.1.—Deep rose. Blooms are of immense size. E.
- (3) HUGH DICKSON (H. Dickson, 1904), 1.—Colour, brilliant crimson, shaded scarlet; good size and splendid form. E.
- (4) GLOIRE DE CHEDANE GUINNOISSEAU (Guinnoisseau & Chedane, 1908), 2.—Very bright vermilion, sometimes velvety. This is a splendid show bloom and quite a good garden variety. E.
- (5) ROGER LAMBELIN (Schwartz, 1891), 2.—Crimson scarlet; each petal is margined with a pure white band, giving the flower a remarkable and striking appearance; very free flowering. E.
- (6) CAPTAIN CHRISTY (Lacharme, 1873), 2.—Rosy flesh, deeper in centre; a good rose of dwarf habit. E.
- (7) DUKE OF EDINBURGH (Paul & Son, 1868), F.1.—Rich crimson scarlet, shaded maroon. Free flowering. E.
- (8) EARL OF DUFFERIN (A. Dickson, 1887), F.1.—Dark velvety crimson, shaded maroon and black; blooms perfectly formed; free blooming. E.
- (9) MRS. JOHN LAING (Bennett, 1887), F.1.—Soft pink, flowers of good form; free blooming. E.
- (10) CORONATION (H. Dickson, 1913), 3.—Strong grower, fine foliage, flesh to shrimp pink. This variety must not be confused with the red Wichuraiana of the same name. E.
- (11) XAVIER OLIBO (Lacharme, 1864), 2.—Velvety crimson, shaded amaranth; a good exhibition variety. E.

Dwarf Polyantha Roses

The list we offer is picked from over 100 varieties, and, for convenience, is divided into different types. Price, 1/6 each; 16/- dozen.

ORLEANS TYPE

A class of Miniature Roses producing their flowers in clusters, almost continuously throughout the season. Their dwarf, compact habit of growth makes them specially desirable for massing, dwarf hedges, edges to beds, or planting in beds of standards. Suitable everywhere.

- (1) ORLEANS (Levavasseur, 1910), 3.—Carmine suffused rose, white centre. The best variety to date. Special quotations for large quantities.
- (2) ERNA TESCHENDORFF (Teschendorff, 1911), 4.—Bright crimson; a fine massing variety. Will be superseded by Miss Edith Cavell.
- (3) MAMAN TURBAT (Turbat, 1911), 4.—China rose, shaded peach. This is a very beautiful variety.
- (4) ELLEN POULSEN (Poulsen, 1911), 3.—Brilliant pink; large, fairly full, sweetly scented.
- (5) JEANNIE SOUPERT (Soupert & Notting, 1913), 4.—White with pale pink flushing.
- (6) E. N. WARD (Kershaw, 1919), 3.—Warm pink, sometimes tipped with carmine.
- (7) LOUISE WALTER (Walter, 1909), 4.—Porcelain pink, shaded white.
- (8) MADAME JULES GOUCHALT (Turbat, 1913), 4.—Bud, vermillion, shaded orange and red; open flowers, changing to bright rose.

CECIL BRUNNER TYPE

The varieties in this section are the perfectly shaped Miniature Roses, borne in small bunches, and especially useful for buttonholes, posies and other decorative work. They are not so suitable for bedding as the previous type, but should not be left out of any collection. Successful in all climates.

- (1) TIP-TOP (Lambert, 1909), 4.—Golden yellow, tipped with cerise; lovely miniature buds and blooms of perfect form and finish, borne erect. A gem.
- (2) CECIL BRUNNER (Ducher, 1881), 3.—Delicate salmon pink, with coppery centre.
- (3) PERLE D'OR (Dubreuil, 1884), 3.—Nankeen yellow with orange centre.
- (4) GEORGE ELGER (Turbat, 1913), 4.—Golden yellow, passing to clear yellow when open.
- (5) ANNA MARIA DE MONTRAVEL (Rambaux & Dubreuil, 1880), 4.—Pure white, double, and perfect shape.

MISCELLANEOUS SORTS

In this list the varieties are of very varied shapes of flower and habits of growth, and while splendid effects may be gained by massing one sort, it is very inadvisable to mix varieties unless perfectly certain the styles and habits will harmonise. May be planted anywhere.

- (1) BORDERER (Alister Clark, 1918), 4.—Pink, copper and amber colours, very free-flowering and splendid foliage. Dwarf growing and particularly well suited as to its name.
- (2) CATHERINE ZEIMET (Lambert, 1900), 4.—Pure white, semi-double, very free flowering.
- (3) AENNCHEN MULLER (Schmidt, 1907), 3.—Large clusters of rose-coloured flowers; semi-double.
- (4) MDLLE| FRANCISQUE FAVRE (Dubreuil, 1915), 3.—Like Papa Hémery, but much darker red. Single.
- (5) LEONIE LAMESCH (Lambert, 1900), 3.—Copper-red, shaded yellow.
- (6) RODHATTE (Poulsen, 1912), 3.—Cherry red, large and semi-double.
- (7) ASCHENBRODEL (Lambert, 1903), 3.—Rosy peach, with orange salmon centre; semi-double.
- (8) YVONNE RABIER (Gouchalt & Turbat, 1911), 3.—Pure white, semi-double.

We can also supply large quantities of the popular China Rose, known as Lady Brisbane, for hedges. Price, 1/6 each; 16/- dozen; £6 per 100.

Climbing Multiflora or Rambling Roses

These are spring or early summer blooming sorts only. They have a stiffer habit of growth, and, as a class, are much more liable to mildew and black spot than the Wichuraianas, and must, therefore, give way to the better foliaged kinds. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen.

- (1) CLIMBING ORLEANS ROSE (Levavasseur, 1913), 5.—A strong climbing sport of the favourite dwarf; scarlet, with a white eye, blooming in clusters. E.
- (2) TAUSENSCHON (Schmidt), 1906), 5.—Pink, turning to bright rose and carmine as the flower expands; produced in large trusses of from ten to fifteen blooms; sweetly scented and very attractive. This variety gives an autumn crop of blooms as well. It is a hybrid, and while showing the habit of the multiflora, has more distinct flowers and is much more resistant to disease. E.
- (3) MRS. F. W. FLIGHT (Cutbush, 1906), 6.—Lovely pink, with white centre; semi-double and fair size, produced in enormous trusses. Splendid for arches, pergolas, etc., and fine for decorating. E.
- (4) VEILCHENBLAU (Schmidt, 1908), 5.—Seedling from Crimson Rambler; lilac to bluish purple; blooms produced in trusses. E.
- (5) CLIMBING MADAME CECIL BRUNNER (Ardagh), 6.—This sterling rose has proved a welcome acquisition in climbers. It is a strong, vigorous grower and blooms profusely all the year round, often producing sprays with 70 or 80 flowers on one branch. Excellent for hedge. This variety is out of place amongst the Multiflora Roses, as it is not liable to the diseases mentioned, and would be much more at home in the ordinary climbing list only that its flowers are the small Polyantha type. E.

Wichuraiana Class

Named after the celebrated botanist, Wichura, who accompanied the German Expedition to China and Japan in 1859-61.

The varieties in this section are all climbers, and are particularly suitable for rockeries, sloping banks, old stumps, pillars, pergolas, or arches. Their long canes are very flexible, and they conform to the shape of the object covered much better than the Climbing Multiflora types. Most of the varieties have small, very shiny foliage and large clusters of small to medium flowers in spring. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen. Suitable in all climates.

- (1) DOROTHY PERKINS (Perkins, 1902), 6.—Rich, soft rose, produced in large clusters. An American introduction of great merit. Mildews badly.
- (2) EXCELSA (Walsh, 1909), 6.—Bright scarlet; double flowers produced in clusters; thick, glossy foliage; very attractive variety; large flowering. Much more satisfactory than Crimson Rambler, as it does not mildew.
- (3) AMERICAN PILLAR (Van Fleet, 1902), 6.—The single flowers are of a lovely shade of pink, with a clear white eye, are two inches across, and are produced in huge clusters resembling a bouquet. The charming feature of this rose is that it flowers on the basal growths, so that it may be used either for creating bold masses in the garden (pegged down) or for the pergola.
- (4) HIAWATHA (Walsh, 1905), 6.—A rambling variety of great beauty, bearing large trusses of single flowers; colour, deep crimson shading to almost white in the centre of the blooms, with rich golden anthers; remaining a long time in flower for this class; late flowering. Mildews.
- (5) MADAME PORTIER DUREL (Portier Durel, 1909), 6.—Snow white double blooms; small imbricated form; borne in large clusters.
- (6) EMILY GRAY (B. R. Cant, 1918), 6.—Golden yellow, double flowers; said to be the best yellow in the class. Gold Medal, N.R.S.
- (7) SHOWER OF GOLD (Paul & Son, 1910), 6.—Vigorous grower, glossy foliage; large trusses of double yellow blooms.
- (8) PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER (Paul & Son, 1916), 5.—Vivid scarlet, shaded bright crimson; medium-size, semi-double blooms. A particularly bright colour.
- (9) SODENIA (Weigand, 1912), 6.—Brilliant carmine, nearly scarlet. A splendid variety.
- (10) SILVER MOON (Van Fleet, 1912), 6.—Extra large single flowers, silvery white.. Very vigorous climber.
- (11) SANDER'S WHITE (1912), 6.—A very fine double variety. Good.
- (12) EVANGELINE (Walsh, 1907), 6.—White, tipped with pink; single flowers borne in clusters; very fragrant; late flowering.
- (13) DR. W. VAN FLEET (Van Fleet), 6.—A very fine, large-flowered, semi-double variety. Not known yet or it would be higher up.
- (14) ROMEO (Wich.) (Walter Easlea, 1919).—Flower deep red, double and of perfect form; resembling a miniature Liberty. Excellent for button-holes and florists' work. A grand addition to the fast-growing ramblers.

Moss Roses

This Section thrives best in the colder districts; about Sydney they bloom only in the spring. Most of them are beautifully mossed and very attractive. 1/6 each; 16/- dozen.

BLANCHE MOREAU (Moreau Robert, 1880).—Pure white, with deep green moss.

CAPTAIN BASROGER, 2.—Crimson.

WHITE BATH (Salter, 1810).—Pure white, large and full.

ZENOBIA (Paul, 1892).—Satin pink, large and fragrant.

VENUS (3).—Bright red. A dwarf grower.

Botanical Varieties

1/6 each; 16/- dozen.

THE CHEROKEE ROSE.

SINICA ALBA, 5.—Large, pure white, single flowers and bright, shining foliage. A strong climber, or may be grown as a large bush. E.

SINICA ANEMONE (Schmidt, 1895), 5.—Silvery pink, single blooms, shaded with rose. A very beautiful climbing variety, flowering freely when two or more years old. E.

BANKSIA ROSES.

BANKSIA ALBA (Heer, 1807), 6.—Pure white, small, sweet-scented flowers in bunches.

BANKSIA LUTEA (Damper, 1823), 6.—Similar to above, but yellow.

BANKSIA FORTUNEI (Fortune, 1850), 6.—Pure white, large flowers, quite distinct from B. Alba.

OTHER BOTANICAL SPECIES.

Recommended for large gardens only, or for hybridists in search of new types.

AUSTRIAN COPPER, 2.

ROSA BRACTEATA, 2.

(The Macartney Rose).

ROSA BRUNONII, 1.

ROSA HUGONIS, 1.

ROSA LUCIDA, 1.

ROSA MOYESII, 1.

PERSIAN YELLOW, 2.

ROSA WATSONIAN, 1.

Standard Roses

We have budded the pick of the free flowering roses on stems, varying in height from 24 to 30 and 36 inches. The prices are 3/-, 3/6, and 4/- each, according to the respective heights, with a reduction on half-dozen or larger orders to 33/-, 39/-, and 42/- per dozen.

It is always advisable to give extra names with standard orders to allow for a few lines being sold out. Customers are particularly requested to say "No Substitutes" when they do not require varieties other than those ordered.

Alexander Hill Grey.

Belle Seibrecht.

Black Boy.

Columbia

Countess of Gosford.

Carine.

Chateau de Clos Vougeot.

Colonel Oswald Fitzgerald.

C. V. Haworth.

Cynthia Ford.

Dean Hore.

Duchess of Wellington.

E. M. Burnett.

Elegante.

Earl Haig.

Elizabeth Cullen.

Ethel Somerset.

Francis Gaunt.

F. K. Druschki.

Franklyn.

Los Angeles.

Louise Baldwin.

Lucien Chaure.

Lyon.

Madame Abel Chatenay.

Madame Antoine Mari.

Madame Butterfly.

Madame Caristie Martel.

Madame Edouard Herriot.

Madame Jules Bouche.

Madame Jules Grolez.

Madame Segond Weber.

Maman Cochet.

Margaret Dickson Hamill.

Miss Alice de Rothschild.

Molly Sharman Crawford.

Mrs. A. Ward.

Mrs. Chas. Russell.

Mrs. Chas. Lamplough.

Mrs. Bryce Allen.

STANDARD ROSES

General MacArthur.
G. C. Waud.
Georges Schwartz.
Golden Emblem.
Golden Ophelia.
Gruss an Teplitz.
Gustave Grunerwald.
General Jansen.
Hadley.
Henrietta.
Hoosier Beauty.
Hawlmarm Crimson.
Hugo Roller.
Independence Day.
Iona Herdman.
Irish Fireflame.
Irish Elegance.
J. J. L. Mock.
John Davison.
K. A. Victoria.
K. of K.
Killarney.
Konigen Carola.
Lady Alice Stanely.
Lady Ashtown.
Lady Greenall.
Lady Hillingdon.
Lady Roberts.
Lady M. Stewart.
Laurent Carle.
Lilian Moore.

Mrs. George Shawyer.
Mrs. H. Brocklebank.
Mrs. H. Stevens.
Mrs. H. Morse.
Mrs. A. R. Waddell.
Mrs. H. R. Darlington.
Mrs. Dunlop Best.
Midnight Sun.
Nellie Parker.
Natalie Bottner.
Ophelia.
Old Gold.
Penelope.
Red Radiance.
Radiance.
Red Letter Day.
Rhea Reid.
S. C. Sert.
Sunburst.
Sunstar.
Star of Queensland.
Souv. de Maria Zayas.
Souv. of Stella Gray.
Sunny South.
The General.
Victory.
Warrior.
Willowmere.
White Maman Cochet.
Yvonne Vacherot.
Yves Druhen.

Recommendations by the National Rose Society of New South Wales

Arranged in Order of Merit.
1922 VOTE.

EIGHTEEN BEST DWARF GARDEN ROSES.

Radiance.
Madame Abel Chatenay.
Frau Karl Druschki.
Jonkheer J. L. Mock.
Hadley.
General MacArthur.
Laurent Carle.
Maman Cochet.
White Maman Cochet.

Mrs. Herbert Stevens.
K. A. Victoria.
Red Radiance.
Lady Hillingdon.
Madame Segond Weber.
Warrior.
Lady Roberts.
Rhea Reid.
Mrs. Harold Brocklebank.

TWELVE BEST DWARF DECORATIVE ROSES.

K. of K.
Irish Fireflame.
Sunny South.
Irish Elegance.
Mrs. A. R. Waddell.
Red Letter Day.

Gruss an Teplitz.
Vanity.
Hawlmarm Crimson.
Lady Pirrie.
Gwen Nash.
Comtess du Cayla.

TWELVE BEST CLIMBING ROSES.

Miss Marion Manifold.
Clb. White Maman Cochet.
Clb. Maman Cochet.
Clb. Perle des Jardines.
Black Boy.
Clb. Madame Segond Weber.

Noella Nabonnand.
Sachsengruss.
Australian Beauty.
Clb. K. A. Victoria.
Madame Jules Gravereaux.
Souv. de Leonie Viennot.

SIX CLIMBING POLYANTHA ROSES.

American Pillar.
Excelsa.
Dorothy Perkins.

Hiawatha.
Shower of Gold.
Clb. Orleans.

SIX BEST DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES.

Orleans.
Erna Teschendorff.
Mdle. Francisque Favre.

Maman Turbat.
Ellen Poulsen.
Borderer.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

1. Plants from Pots.—There is a very prevalent idea that all plants grown in pots should have the roots disentangled when being planted. Most emphatically we state that this is a frequent cause of failure, as very many plants resent disturbance of this nature. Leave the ball of soil intact, placing it about one inch lower than the surface of the prepared hole, then fill in fine soil and tramp quite firmly. Stake and water well, and cover with a loose surface of dry soil after the water has soaked away. A mulching of dry leaves or grass will prevent evaporation, and a few ferns or twigs stuck in the ground will shade the stems against sunburn in summer planting, and provide a protection against frost when the work is done in winter. This precaution should never be omitted with evergreen plants. All tender evergreens should be planted when the ground is warm and moist, preferably in early autumn or late spring. When planted at this time and protected from frost through the first winter many plants may be acclimatised and successfully grown which otherwise would succumb to the first heavy frost if planted in the cool weather.

2. Plants from the Open Ground (generally deciduous trees and shrubs) should have any bruised roots removed by a clean cut and planted at the same depth as in the nursery. Firm planting is absolutely essential, and one good watering should be given as an extra means of settling the soil well round the roots.

Suitable Sorts.—A very great deal of investigation has been carried out in order to ensure that growers may be able to select the plants most suited for their particular climates. The dominating factors, generally speaking, are frost and heat. In a few instances, with plants like Azaleas and Rhodendrons, the soil must be free from lime. A careful study of the various climates, as described, will soon show the particular possibilities of each garden or portion of a garden. Where there is any difficulty in determining what to plant, we will, on receipt of full particulars of situation, soil, frost, rainfall, wind, etc., make out a list of suitable varieties for individual positions. It is always advisable to mention what class of plants or trees de well, such as "Cold enough for cherries," "Oranges thrive," "Tender annuals flower right through winter uncut by frost."

Plant Names.—One is repeatedly met with the impatient "Why can't they give plants' common names and drop those long tongue-twisting words." The reply is that Gardening, as a daughter of Botany, is a science, and must needs use a scientific language in order to be universally understood. If common names were relied on there would be endless confusion, as each nation would have a different word for the one plant, and some even two or three, as in the case of the "English May." This name is applied in different districts in England to Crataegus, Spirea and Viburnum. A peculiar case of common names being inadvisable is shown in "Cape Gooseberry." This plant is not a gooseberry, and comes, not from South Africa, but from Peru.

The more excellent way is to reveal the origin of each botanical term and show the many interesting and instructive meanings.

Varieties are Legion.—The old idea of a nursery was a place where any plant might be bought, but this collecting of varieties is strictly the work of a Botanic Garden. Since the advent of Industrial Courts and high wages, it is incumbent on nurseries generally to reduce varieties to a minimum and grow only the very best sorts. Further, by specialising in one or two directions, it is made possible to improve the quality, properly maintain the stock of varieties, and ensure that novelties of excellence are procured at the earliest possible date.

Carnations, dahlias, chrysanthemums, ferns, house palms, fruit trees, etc., are not grown by us, but will be procured from reliable sources at current prices, if desired.

SPECIAL ITEMS

NEW OR RARE SHRUBS AND CLIMBERS.

These plants are all of sufficient importance to warrant a special notice, and may be planted in their proper climates with perfect confidence.

BOUGAINVILLEA ROSEA.—The brick red variety, B. Lateritia, is generally considered one of the finest flowering climbers obtainable, and a seedling of a lovely pink shade, but possessing all the other characteristics of the parent, will be at once an object of beauty and a novelty of the highest excellence. Suitable for B. & S. only, as it is susceptible to heavy frost. 5/- each.

CASIMAROA EDULIS (The Mexican Apple), also called "Sapote" by the Spaniards.—This is a most uncommon fruiting tree which deserves to be thoroughly tested. It is a native of Mexico, where it is found growing up to elevations of 7,000 feet, and should, therefore, be suitable for all parts of Australia. The fruit is described as of a delicious, melting, pear-like taste, and when in full bearing, two crops a year are produced. 2/6 each.

- CHAMAELAUCIUM UNCINATUM** (The Geraldton Wax Flower).—A native shrub which cannot fail to come into great prominence if only for its great lasting qualities as a cut flower. The blooms are like those of the Tea Tree in shape, but are a delicate pale pink in colour. They last fully two weeks in water, are delightfully scented, and light enough for graceful decoration. The plants flower in winter and continue in bloom for three months; they resent wet positions, and may easily be killed by too much water. Hardy everywhere. Highly recommended. 2/6 each.
- CHORIZEMA CORDATA**.—Mons. Labillardiere and his party were exploring in Western Australia and were at an extremity for want of fresh water. When their efforts were at last successful, and they discovered this new plant and the water at the same time, they were ready to dance with joy. The plant was named choros, a dance, and zema, a drink, and now officially recognised as at the head of this paragraph. "Cordata," referring to the leaves, means heart-shaped. This is a very fine dwarf shrub bearing a profusion of pea-shaped flowers of a daring mixture of orange and red. For rockeries, bedding, or single specimens in all climates, this plant is strongly recommended. Prune back after flowering. 2/- each.
- CYCAS REVOLUTA** (The Japanese Sago Palm).—Dwarf-growing and distinctive plants somewhat like the native Burrawang in appearance. A. B. M. P. S. From 5/- each.
- CROTOLARIA LABURNIFOLIA**.—Another native shrub which is well worth growing. The flowers are quite large, and are greenish yellow in colour, being commonly known as "Bird Flower." The plants have been in bloom over a very long season in Melbourne Botanic Gardens, and attracted a lot of attention. 2/6 each.
- ELEOCARPUS CYANEUS**.—This is one of the gems of our native Flora. It is rather tall for the shrubbery, attaining a height of 30 or 40 feet, but is so beautiful in foliage, flower and fruit as to call for special mention for specimens or avenues. The flowers are like fringed Lilies of the Valley, and are borne when the previous year's fruit is still on the tree. It is sometimes called the Blueberry Ash. Hardy everywhere. 2/- each.
- EUCALYPTUS MACROCARPA**.—Western Australia is famous for its crimson flowered gums, and from a flower point of view this variety is certainly the best. The plant is an ugly grower, and cannot be classed as an easy subject to handle, but is worth any trouble taken when in bloom. 2/6 each.
- FEIJOA SELLOWIANA**.—This plant has been grown for over twenty years in Australia, but its claims to serious consideration have never received their full due. As an ornamental shrub it is worth growing for its white and red flowers, which are quite unlike anything else. It is hardy enough for the mountain climates, and produces a finely flavoured fruit which is in great demand in California. 2/6 each.
- GREVILLEA BANKSII FOSTERI**.—A very fine and richly coloured dwarf form of the Silky Oak family especially suitable for native gardens and shrubberies. The flowers are rich crimson, and are produced over a long flowering season. There is a tendency for plants raised from seed to produce occasional white flowered forms. Only seedling plants are available at present, but as there were no white forms in the neighbourhood of the tree from which our seed was procured, the risk is reduced to a minimum. 2/6 each.
- HEERIA ROSEA**.—For rockeries, or hanging baskets, this is a very fine trailing plant. The flowers are very freely produced, and are an attractive rosy colour. Suitable for all climates except Hobart and Mountain. 2/- each.
- HIBISCUS MOSCHEUTOS**.—Hardy herbaceous plants from North America which have been greatly improved in the last few years. They produce extra large single blooms 8 to 10 inches across in varying shades of white, pink and red. The plants die down in winter, shooting again in the spring from the roots. These Hibiscus have been a special feature in Hyde Park, Sydney, also in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. Hardy everywhere. 2/6 each, or one plant each of three colours for 7/-.
- LUCULIA GRATISSIMA**.—In the early days of the Colony the collecting of shrubs and trees for experimental purposes in the new Continent was considered a very important business, and plants from all parts of the world were brought out by the captains of sailing vessels, carefully tended throughout the long voyage, and handed over to the local botanists of Sydney. It is quite safe to say that sixty years ago there was a bigger selection of choice shrubs available than is the case at the present time. Some of these varieties were lost through inattention or through difficulties of propagation, and nurserymen are now seeking to reinstate some of these magnificent plants. One instance of this nature is shown in the plant known as "Luculia Gratissima," which we are offering this season. It has been lost to cultivation for a very long time in this country, but its outstanding beauty and wonderful fragrance will make it one of the most popular shrubs for temperate climates. Apart from its delightfully delicate pink colour and its rare daphne-like fragrance. It is a winter-blooming shrub, which makes it all the more valuable. For gardens where there is absolutely no frost this plant is recommended with the utmost confidence,

as from all points of view it is easily one of the most beautiful shrubs for garden decoration. 2/6 each.

MONTANOA GRANDIFLORA.—A very valuable flowering shrub in that its long spikes of blooms, which are like white daisies, are produced in the middle of winter. It is not recommended for M. or Mt., as the flowers are spoilt by frosts, but should be well tried in other climates. 2/6 each.

MUSA ARNOLDIANA.—An ornamental Banana of special value where a break in foliage is desired. It is like *Musa ensete*, but rather sturdier in habit, and the central midrib is a richer red. B. S. 2/6 each.

PHOENIX ROEBELINI.—The particularly graceful *Cocos Weddelliana* has been without a peer as a decorative palm, but is handicapped by its tenderness and difficulty to grow successfully. Now, however, its place is being seriously challenged by a much hardier palm, without any difficulty as to growth. *Phoenix Roebelini* is quite new as plants go, and is easily the best dwarf palm available. For centres of lawns, or in the shrubbery, it is a most beautiful variety, and its slow growth, while a disadvantage at first, ultimately is a great point in its favour, as it does not overgrow its position. The first stages of its growth are very slow, and the plant is necessarily expensive, but it is well worth the cost. Plants eight years old, 20/- each.

PROSTANTHERA OVALIFOLIA.—When Nature scattered her flowers she used very little of the royal colour, and purple is always a rare shade. This plant, which is one of our native shrubs, possesses this colour in a wonderful degree, and the plants are loaded with blossoms. Flowers are produced in season by even the tiniest plants in pots, and our greatest difficulty has been in getting sufficient stock to meet the demand. The bushes grow 4 to 6 feet in height, and after blooming in September/October should be well pruned to improve shape. Highly recommended. 2/- each.

ROMNEYA TRICHOCALYX.—One of the great disappointments to Sydney growers has been the inability to succeed with the Giant Californian Poppy known as *Romneya Coulteri*. This new variety is almost identical with the older kind, except that it is more bushy in growth, and is without question a pronounced success, where the other variety had previously been a failure. The blooms are six inches across, and pure white with yellow stamens, while the grey-green foliage is a perfect setting for the handsome flowers. In our nursery the plants bloomed from October to March. It is not known if this will do in Brisbane, but it is suitable for all other divisions. Recommended. 3/- each.

SESBANIA TRIPETTI (The Brazilian Glory Pea).—This fine flowering shrub is another instance of a choice variety being almost lost through neglect. Thirty years ago it was quite a feature in some nurseries, and is now being brought back to the prominence it deserves. It is a rapid grower, and flowers the first year from planting. The blooms are in long racemes 4 to 6 inches in length, and are a delightful tango colour, quite distinct from other flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in spring and again in autumn. This plant is recommended as being quite one of the good things for temperate climates where only moderate frosts prevail. Prune after every flowering. 2/6 each.

THUNBERGIA GIBSONI.—This exceptionally attractive trailing plant was discovered in Central Africa some twenty years ago, and in that comparatively short period has attained wonderful popularity in all up-to-date gardening circles. It is so profuse in bloom that it has earned the name of "Golden Glory" vine, and from numerous reports received from the various States of the Commonwealth it fully justifies this reputation. The plants commence to flower when three to four months old, and flower continuously right through the year. The blooms are of a rich orange shade, and are like *T. Alata*, but without the black eye of that variety. For rockery work, planting in small beds, covering stumps, or trailing over small trellises this plant is quite one of the best. Mr. A. Chowne, of Messrs. Winchcombe, Carson, Ltd., planted seeds received from a friend in South Africa in his garden at Northcote Road, Lindfield, and was probably the first to flower this novelty in New South Wales. It bloomed three months after, and has been continuously in flower for two years. His plant is eight or nine feet in height, and has as many as 500 blooms out at a time. Another prominent grower reports equal results over a lesser period. Its popularity in all States of the Commonwealth is rapidly on the increase. We recommend this as one of the finest novelties brought out within the last twenty years. 2/6 each; 28/- per dozen.

Hardy Palms

Many gardens require a quick effect for special beds, and to supply this want we are growing a few lines on into larger sizes. **BRAHEA ROBUSTA** (The Cotton Palm), is available at prices from 2/6 to 15/-; and **PHOENIX CANARIENSIS** at the same figures. The plants all show their true character leaves, are up to three feet in height, and bushy in proportion.

General List

E—Evergreen.

D—Deciduous.

The numbers following give the average height in feet at maturity for plants grown in ordinary soil, and must be taken as a rough guide only. When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.

ABUTILON (An Arabic Name).—These hardy and showy shrubs are commonly known as "Chinese Lanterns." Regular pruning after flowering will ensure compact growth and in variegated sorts any branch reverting to green foliage should be cut away as soon as noticed, as otherwise the whole plant may return to its original green colour. A.B.M.S.P.

	s.	d.
Boule de Nieve (Ball of Snow) E. 6.—Pure White	1	6
Cloth of Gold , E. 6.—Yellow	1	6
Eclipse , E. 6.—Orange, scarlet veined purple	1	6
Emperor , E. 4.—Dark crimson	1	6
Rosaeflorum , E. 6.—Rosy pink	1	6
Souvenir de Bonn , E. 10.—Foliage regularly margined silvery white, flowers orange, veined scarlet ...	1	6

ACACIA (Wattle).—Some of the original varieties were armed with spines and this prompted the name "Akazo" (to sharpen) from which we get the name of one of the most extensive genus of plants known. The Australian varieties are all evergreen and included amongst them are some very beautiful subjects. They should be pruned after flowering and careful watch kept on branches and trunk for borers which, if not checked, will ultimately kill the tree. Unless otherwise mentioned suitable for all climates.

Accola , E. 12.—A rare and beautiful variety with very narrow leaves ...	2	0
Baileyana , E. 20.—Named after the late Director of the Brisbane Botanic Gardens, but commonly known as Cootamundra Wattle. It is said that it will not flower in Brisbane or Perth, but it does well in all other divisions. It is the best variety for garden purposes. The plant is beautiful either in silver leaf or golden bloom	1	6
Cultriformis , E. 8.—(Knife-shaped; referring to the leaves.) Orange yellow, one of the best dwarf varieties	2	0
Cyanophylla (Blue leaved).—A tall growing variety with drooping branches and long, pendulous spikes of bloom	2	0
Decurrens , E. 20. (Black Wattle).—Deep golden yellow flowers	1	6
Dealbata , E. 20 (Whitened).—The branches appear as if dusted with chalk. This variety is grown in the South of France for the cut flower trade and is sold as "Mimosa." Also called the Tasmanian Silver Wattle. Lemon yellow flowers ...	1	6
Elata , E. 30 (Tall).—One of the finest Wattles for street planting. Commonly called Cedar Wattle	1	6

Podalyraefolia, E. 20 (Podalyria leaved.)

—The Queensland Silver Wattle. One of the very best, with beautiful silvery foliage and large, deep yellow flowers. Has the longest period of flowering of any wattle. In great demand for the cut flower trade. Strongly recommended ...

Spectabilis , E. 10 (Showy).—A good variety where space is not sufficient for the larger growing sorts	1	6
	2	0

ACER (Maple).—In olden times when pikes and lances were the order of the day Maple wood was greatly used and it was given its botanical name "Acer," meaning hard, or sharp, in particular reference to its use for the weapons mentioned. In this class are some of the most beautiful foliage trees grown. The flowers are quite insignificant.

Campestris , D. 30 (The English Maple).—A.M.Mt.P.H.S.	2	6
Negundo , D. 40 (Box Elder).—Light green leaves, A.M.Mt.P.H.S.	2	6
Platanoides , D. 50 (Norway Maple).—Foliage turns orange in Autumn. H.M.Mt.	2	6
Polymorphum , D. 20 (Japanese Maple).—A beautiful tree for hedges or specimens; specially recommended where rich Autumn foliage is desired. H.M.Mt. and in sheltered places in Sydney. Seedlings	2	6
(Special quotations per dozen or hundred).		
Polymorphum (Named varieties).—These are extra choice forms of the Japanese Maples, but are not so hardy. In warm climates they need the protection of a southern wall or light bush house, with cool, moist soil, to do well. In cool climates they are the most beautiful deciduous trees grown. List of sorts on application. H.Mt.	5	0
Pseudo Platanus , D. 50 (Sycamore).—H.M.Mt.	2	6
Saccharinum , D. 30 (The Sugar Maple).—H.M.Mt. ...	3	0

AESCULUS.—A name originally given to a species of oak which bore an esculent fruit (esca-food), but which is now applied to the inedible horse chestnut. It is a most beautiful ornamental tree for cool climates.

Hippocastanum , D. 40 (Hippos, a horse; castanon, a chestnut).—White flowers. H.Mt.	2	6
Alba Plena (The double white horse chestnut).—H.Mt.	3	0
Rubicunda , D. 20 (Pink—chestnut).—This is a very fine sight when in flower. One plant is doing well in a sheltered position in Sydney Botanic Gardens, but it cannot be recommended generally for Sydney climate. H.Mt.	3	0

- s. d.
- ALLAMANDA.**—After Dr. Allamand, of Leyden, a friend of Linnaeus.
- Nerifolia, E. 4** (Oleander leaved).—Flowers yellow, streaked orange. A compact growing flowering shrub with bell shaped flowers. Recommended for warm climates only as it is very subject to injury by frost. B.S. 2 0
- ALOYSIA.**—Named in honour of a Spanish Queen.
- Citriodora, D. 8** (Lemon scented verbenas).—If the lemon scent is all that is required Backhousia Citriodora is more suitable for Sydney. The plant requires to be well pruned every winter in order to be kept bushy 1 6
- AMYGDALUS.**—Amyssos to lacerate, referring to the corrugated seeds.
- Persica (Persian), D. 10.**—Double flowering Peach. These fine spring flowering shrubs should be pruned quite differently from the fruiting varieties as flower alone is wanted. After the bloom is over prune hard back to bare main branches. We can supply in pink, red, white and striped. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- ARBUTUS.**—In Celtic "Arboise" means a sour, astringent fruit and it is generally considered to be the origin of this name. Unedo is said by Pliny to have been so-called from unum edo, "I eat one" (but never a second).
- Unedo, E. 10** (Irish Strawberry Tree).—White flowers, resembling Lily of the Valley, followed by red fruits. Recommended as a splendid evergreen. In warm climates this plant is only a shrub, but in colder temperatures grows to a small tree. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- ARDISIA.**—Ardes, a point. The anthers are like tiny spears.
- Crenulata, E. 2** (Full of Notches).—A beautiful pot plant producing crimson berries in winter. B. & S. 2 0
- ARDUINA.**—Pietro Arduini, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Padua.
- Bispinosa Grandiflora, E. 6** (Two spined, large flowered) (Cape Plum).—Strongly scented white flowers followed by edible fruit. Dark green leaves. Makes a compact shrub very suitable for shrubbery or large border. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- AUCUBA.**—The native Japanese name.
- Japonica Aurea, E. 4** (The Gold Dust Tree).—Beautiful golden variegated foliage. Should be grown in shade to preserve the full beauty of the leaves. Only the plants producing female flowers will berry, and then only if a pollen bearing plant is close by. H.M.Mt., or in sheltered spots in Sydney 2 6
- BACKHOUSIA.**—After James Backhouse, of York.
- Citriodora, E. 18.**—A native of Queensland. This tree promises to be the foundation of an extensive industry in this country as its leaves provide an oil containing 93% citral which is used to flavour Lemon Oil, and is an important constituent of Violet perfume. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- s. d.
- BAUHINIA.**—Named in honour of twin brothers John and Caspar Bauhin, both famous botanists in the 16th century. The twin leaves on these plants make this name very appropriate.
- Alba, E. 12.**—A beautiful white flowering tree, rather tender except in warm climates. B.S. 2 0
- Purpurea, E. 12.**—Large purple flowers : beautiful. A.B.P.S. 2 0
- BENTHAMIA.**—George Bentham, a most distinguished English botanist.
- Fragifera, E. 12** (Strawberry fruited).—Himalayan Strawberry Tree. The flowers are creamy pink two inches across, and are followed by scarlet fruit. Recommended. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0
- BORONIA.**—After Francis Borone, an Italian servant of Dr. Sibthorp, who was killed whilst collecting plants in Greece.
- Megastigma, E. 4** (Large stigma).—The sweet scented brown Boronia. Should be cut hard back after flowering. H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6
- Serrulata, E. 4.**—The Sydney Native Rose. Responds splendidly to cultivation. Native of Sydney only, but should be tried in other parts 2 6
- BRACHYCHITON.**—Brachys, short; chiton, a coat of mail. These seeds are covered with prickly hairs.
- Acerifolia, D. 50** (Maple leaved).—Illawarra Flame Tree. Produces large bunches of scarlet, bell shaped flowers which are very conspicuous. Makes a splendid avenue tree. Correctly classed now under Sterculia. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- BRASSAIA.**—
- Actinophylla, E. 15** (Leaves rayed like spokes of a wheel).—A handsome foliage tree, native of Queensland. B.S. 2 6
- BROWALLIA.**—John Browall, a friend of Linnaeus.
- Jamiesoni, E. 6** (Jamieson's).—Orange and yellow. Blooms in great profusion. Will not stand severe frosts. A.B.P.S. 1 6
- BRUGMANSIA.**—Professor S. T. Brugmans was a Botanical author. (Angel's Trumpet.)
- Knightii, E. 10** (Knight's).—Large white flowers. A.B.H.M.P.S. 2 0
- BRUNSFELSIA.**—Otto Brunsfels was first a monk, then a physician and later a botanist. These are choice free flowering shrubs and quite uncommon. Very compact growth.
- Americana, E. 6.**—Pure white, sweetly scented flowers. B.S. 2 6
- Eximia, E. 4.**—Blue and white flowers on the plant at the same time. B.S. 2 6
- Latifolia, E. 6** (Broad leaved).—Lavender flowers with white eye. B.S. 2 6
- BUDDLEIA.**—In honour of Adam Buddle, an English collector, whose dried plant specimens are still preserved in the British Museum.
- Magnifica, E. 10.**—Dark purple 1 6
- Veitchiana, E. 10.**—The flower resembles English lilac and is strongly scented 1 6
- Distinctive shrubs producing beautiful long spikes of bloom. The pruning after flowering should never be neglected,

- s. d.
- CALLISTEMON (Bottle Brush).**—Kalos, beautiful; Stemon, a stamen. A most appropriate name. These are excellent for planting near water, but will thrive splendidly in dry positions. Very attractive when used as a hedge.
- Coccinea, E. 10.**—Scarlet 2 0
- Lanceolatus, E. 10 (Lance leaved).**—Scarlet 2 0
- We can also supply other good varieties all crimson or scarlet flowering.
- CALODENDRON.**—Kalos, beautiful; dendron, a tree. The plant fully justifies its name. Specially suitable for avenues or single specimens in lawns.
- Capense, E. 40.**—The magnificent "Cape Chestnut." Large panicles of flesh coloured flowers. Cannot be too highly recommended. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- CAMELLIA.**—George Camellus, or Kamel, is responsible for this name.
- We have a good collection of all the best varieties. H.M.Mt.S. In Adelaide they require protection from heat 3 0
- Alba Plena and Fimbriata** 5 0
- CAMPHORA (The Arabic Name).**—This tree produces the camphor of commerce.
- Officinalis, E. 50.**—One of our very best evergreen trees; much hardier in cold climates than generally supposed. For a tall hedge or dust break on a main road it is unsurpassed. May be grown everywhere, but in very dry districts requires water occasionally 1 6
- CARYOPTERIS.**—Literally "Winged Fruit."
- Mastacanthus, D. 4.**—The Blue Spirea. Blue flowers which are not at all like the ordinary spirea. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 1 6
- CASSIA.**—Kasia was its old Greek name.
- Artemisioides, E. 6.**—A native shrub well worthy of cultivation. It is a dwarf, compact habit, with graceful foliage and yellow flowers abundantly produced 2 6
- Candolleana, E. 10 (de Candolle, a very prominent Botanist).**—One of the best yellow flowering shrubs. Will not stand too much frost. Requires pruning after flowering to improve the shape of the plant 1 6
- Didymobotrya, E. 6.**—A particularly fine-foliated and robust growing Cassia. The heads of blooms are larger than other Cassias, and the plant keeps in flower a much longer time. Brought from Egypt by the Diggers. B.S. 2 6
- CASTANEA.**—A town in Thessaly.
- Vesca, D. 40 (Edible).**—Spanish Chestnut. Requires cold climate and rich soil. A most beautiful ornamental tree. H.M.Mt. 2 6
- CASTANOSPERMUM.**—Castanon, a chesnut; sperma, a seed. The seeds taste like chesnuts. A large spreading tree with fine foliage.
- Australis, E. 30 (The Moreton Bay Chestnut).**—Flowers saffron. A.B.P.S. ... 2 0
- CATALPA.**—The Indian name.
- Bungei (Bunge's) D. 10.**—Greenish yellow, with red spots 2 0
- s. d.
- Kaempferi (Kaempfer's) D. 10.**—Yellow, spotted brown 2 0
- Speciosa (Beautiful) D. 20.**—white and purple 2 0
- Syringaefolia D. 20 (Lilac-leaved).**—White 2 0
- CEANOTHUS.**—A name of doubtful application.
- Divaricatus, E. 10 (Spread apart).**—Covered with blue flowers in spring. H.M.Mt. 3 0
- CEDRELA.**—A variation of Cedrus, the Cedar.
- Australis, E. 50 (The Australian Red Cedar).**—A magnificent fast-growing tree for warm climates. A.B.P.S. 2 6
- CERASUS.**—Said to be called after a town in Pontus in Asia.
- Lauro-Cerasus, E. 20 (Cherry Laurel or English Laurel).**—A fine hedge plant. H.M.Mt.S. 1 6
- Lusitanica, E. 10 (Portugal Laurel).**—Very suitable for hedge plants or specimens. In cold districts grows to a tree 2 0
- CERASUS JAPONICA.**—Japanese flowering Cherries.
- J. H. Veitch, D. 10.**—Rosy pink 2 6
- Mt. Fuji.**—Double white 2 6
- Sieboldtii Rosea Superba,** darker than J. H. Veitch. H.M.Mt., and on heavy hill land may be tried in Sydney 2 6
- CERATONIA.**—Keration, a horn or pod.
- Siliqua, E. 20 (Podded).**—Carob Tree, or St. John's Bread. Requires a hot dry climate. The pods and seeds make good cattle fodder 2 0
- CERATOPETALUM.**—Keras, a horn and petalon, a petal.
- Apetalum, E. 40.**—The large leaved Christmas Bush. Requires plenty of moisture to do well. H.Mt.S. ... 2 6
- Gummiferum, E. 30.**—The popular Christmas Bush; one of the very best evergreens. After flowering, fully one-third of the plant should be pruned back, and, if manured the succeeding season, the flower will be greatly improved. In October and November the plants must not suffer from drought otherwise the bloom will fall. M.Mt.S. 2 6
- CERCIS.**—The Scriptural Judas Tree is C. Siliquastrum.
- Canadensis (Canadian), D. 20.**—Pale Red. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6
- Siliquastrum Rubrum, D. 20.**—Red. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6
- CESTRUM.**
- Nocturnum, D. 8. (Night flowering).**—Greenish white flowers. A.B.S.P. 1 6
- CHOISYA.**—In honour of M. Choisy, a Swiss Botanist.
- Ternata, E. 4 (Arranged in threes, a reference to the leaves).**—One of the prettiest white flowering shrubs in cultivation; suitable either for hot or cold climates 2 0
- CHRISTIA.**—Synonymous with Strophanthus capensis.
- Grandiflora, E. 5.**—Peculiar red and yellow flowers. A.B.S.P. 2 0

- s. d.
- CLETHRA.**—A Greek name.
Arborea, E. 12 (Treelike).—The Lily of the Valley Tree. H.M.Mt. 2 0
- CLIANTHUS.**—Kleios, glory; anthos, a flower.
Puniceus, E. 6 (New Zealand Glory Pea).—Pink. Requires pruning to keep it shapely and growing well. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
Puniceus Albus, E. 6.—White. A.H.M. Mt.S.P. 2 0
- COPROSMA.**—
Baueriana Picturata, E. 6.—Leaves have a blotch of yellow in the centre ... 2 0
Baueriana Variegata, E. 6.—Leaves heavily margined creamy yellow ... 2 0
Lucida.—(Shining) 1 6
 Splendid hedge plants for hot, dry climates or sea fronts.
- COTONEASTER.**—(Literally Quince-like).
Buxifolia, E. 4 (Box leaved).—White ... 2 0
Microphylla, E. 4.—Small leaved 2 0
Simonsii (Simon's), **D. 8.**—Small white flowers followed by red berries ... 2 0
 Hardy plants which give a pleasing effect when covered in berries. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- CRATAEGUS.**—Kratos, strength; referring to the extreme hardness of the wood. Commonly called Hawthorn.
Carrieri, D. 8.—Large fruit. Very showy. Highly recommended ... 2 6
Crenulata, E. 8.—Bears red berries in winter. Makes a very fine hedge ... 2 0
Crux-Galli (Cock's Spur).—Fruit white, tinged red 2 6
Oxyacantha, D. 12 (Sharp thorned).—Double crimson 2 6
Oxyacantha, D. 12.—Double pink 2 6
Oxyacantha, D. 12.—Double white 2 6
Pyracantha, E. 8.—Bears yellow berries. All the varieties are successful in A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- CUPHEA.**—Cuphos, curved referring to the seed pods.
Jorullensis, E. 4.—Yellow and red 1 6
Platycentra, E. 2 (Cigar Flower).—Red, tipped white 1 6
 Hardy everywhere except snow regions.
- CYDONIA.**—Cydon, in Crete, the native place of the Quince.
Japonica, D. 6 (Japanese).—Flowering Quince. This is the spring flowering shrub commonly known as "Japonica." As Japan has many native plants similarly designated it is most confusing to use only the least important name. We can supply several varieties in all shades of pink, red, and white. Each 2 0
 Hardy everywhere except B.
- CYPHOMANDRA.**—Kyphoma, a hump (notice the anthers).
Betacea, E. 10 (Beet like).—The Tree Tomato. The fruit is edible. Plant requires to be well staked to prevent wind blowing it over. B. & S. 1 6
- CYTISUS.**—Originally found in Cythnus.
Laburnum, D. 12 (Common Laburnum).—Yellow. May be grown everywhere except Brisbane 2 0
 This plant takes several years to flower. In suitable climates Cassia candolleana is much superior.
- s. d.
- DAPHNE.**—The Nymph of Grecian fable.
Odora, E. 3.—White flowers 3 0
 Suitable everywhere except B. They dislike excessive wet, but do best in a moist shady position.
Rubra, E. 3.—Red, flowers earlier than the white. By planting both varieties a longer period of flowering may be obtained.
- DEUTZIA.**—After J. Deutz, a Dutchman. (Wedding Bells).
D.4.—Free flowering shrubs valuable for their blooming in early spring when other flowers are scarce. We can supply all the best varieties, singles and doubles; pink and white. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 1 6
- DIERVILLA.**—Discovered by Mons. Dierville. (Syn. Weigelia).
D. 6.—We can supply all the best named varieties. Hardy and beautiful spring flowering shrubs. Suitable to all climates except B. 1 6
- DIOSMA.**—Dios, divine; Osme, Odour.
Ericoides, E. 3. (Erica like).—White... 2 0
 Very compact, dwarf, flowering shrubs with scented foliage. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- DIPLACUS.**—Dis, two; plakos, a capsule.
Hybrida, E. 3—Orange buff flowers which, if used by themselves, make a very fine decoration. A.M.P.S. 2 0
- DOMBEYA.**—A French Botanist, J. Dombey, is responsible for this name.
Dregiana, E. 12.—Pure white, sweet scented blooms which have a great attraction for bees. A.B.P.S. 2 0
Mastersi, E. 12.—White. Larger leaves than the preceding variety but flowers are not so abundantly produced. A.B.P.S. 2 0
- DORYANTHES.**—Dory, a spear; Anthos, a flower.
Excelsa, E. 12 (Gigantic Lily).—Handsome native plant with red flowers, on long spikes; also known as "Gymea," "Spear Lily," "Torch Lily," etc. A.B.M.P.S. 2 6
- DRACAENA.**—Drakaina, a dragon. The milky juice when dry becomes a hard gum very like the resinous substance called Dragon's blood.
Australis, E. 8. 1 6
Terminalis, E. 20 1 6
 Handsome shrubs giving a tropical effect with their distinctive foliage and growth. A.B.M.P.S.
- DURANTA.**—Castor Durantes, a physician to Pope Sixtus V.
Plumieri, E. 8.—Lavender flowers followed by yellow berries. This is a favourite hedge plant in Sydney, but makes a good subject for the shrubbery as well. A.M.P.S.B. ... 1 6
 10/- per doz., 75/- 100.
 Larger size, 12/- per doz.; 85/- 100.
Alba, E. 8.—A white flowered variety sometimes used alternately with the blue for hedges, but as it is of slower growth it is not recommended for the purpose. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

s. d.

EDWARDSIA.—Sydenham Edwards, draughtsman for the Botanical Magazine.

Microphylla, E. 12 (Micros, small; phyllon, a leaf).—A very fine, yellow flowering shrub from New Zealand where it is known as "Kowhai." H.M.Mt.S. 2 0

ELEAGNUS.—Eleagnos, a wild olive.

Japonica Macrophylla Aurea Variegata.
—This being interpreted means a Japanese variety having large golden variegated leaves 2 0

ERYTHRINA.—Erythros, red. (Coral Tree).

Crista-Galli, D. 8 (Cockscomb).—Deep scarlet. A most unique shrub. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

Indica, D. 30.—This is the well-known Indian Coral Tree, and is a native of tropical New South Wales, Queensland, North Australia and Asia. This Coral Tree is largely seen round Sydney flowering in winter. The Illawarra Flame Tree (*Brachychiton acerifolia*) is frequently called "Coral Tree," which causes much confusion. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

ESCALLONIA.—Escallon, a Spanish traveller in South America.

Macrantha, E. 6 (Large flowered).—Pink; recommended for hedges, quick growing and hardy everywhere except Brisbane 1 6

Montevidiensis, E. 10 (Monte Video).—White flowers in bunches on long stems. 2 0

EUCALYPTUS.—Eu, well, Kalypto, covered. Referring to the cap sealing the flower envelope.

Botryoides (botrys, a bunch of grapes, oides like).—One of the best for planting for shelter trees 1 6

Calophylla Rosea, E. 25.—A beautiful rosy pink flowering gum blooming earlier than the Scarlet West Australian 2 0

Citriodora, E. 75.—Lemon Scented Gum. A very valuable essential oil is being distilled from the leaves of this variety. It promises to provide a new industry in this country 1 6

Corynocalyx, E. 100 (Sugar Gum).—Largely planted for fodder and shelter purposes. Not suitable for moist climates 1 6
(Special quotations for quantities.)

Ficifolia, E. 15 (Fig-leaved).—The scarlet Gum of Western Australia. This variety is the leading feature in King's Park, Perth 2 0

Special attention is drawn to the fact that in this variety and *E. calophylla rosea* there is only one known means of propagation, viz., by seeds. As it is quite impossible to control the bees and wind in the distribution of pollen, it can never be guaranteed that these varieties will always flower true to the colour of the parent trees. White flowers will occasionally be produced on a small proportion of the young plants and varying shades of orange, scarlet and crimson on the balance. The greatest care is taken in procuring seed, but we cannot give any guarantee and make all sales subject to the above uncertainty.

s. d.

Globulus, E. 150.—The Tasmanian Blue Gum. Highly esteemed in other countries for its invaluable service in absorbing water from swamps and preventing the breeding of mosquitoes which carry malaria 1 6

The Eucalyptus listed here present some peculiarities regarding climate. *Calophylla rosea* and *ficifolia* are not suitable for Brisbane, while *Citriodora* is a native of Queensland. All three varieties are susceptible to heavy frost in the young stages, but if sheltered the first two or three winters, may be grown in the coldest climates.

EUGENIA.—After Prince Eugene, of Savoy.

Jambosa, E. 12.—The Rose Apple. Large fruit and lovely foliage. B.S. 2 0

Luehmanni, E. 10.—A beautiful tall shrub. The best of the Eugénias. The young leaves are a lovely pink on opening, changing to purple and then green. Makes a splendid hedge. B.S. 2 0

Pendula, E. 15.—Rich red foliage when young and purple berries. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

Smithii, E. 20.—The native Lilly pilly; makes a splendid tall hedge 2 0

Uniflora, E. 6.—The Brazilian Cherry. Richly coloured foliage. A.B.P.S.... 2 0

EUONYMUS.—Eu, good; onoma, a name. Literally of good repute.

Latifolius Albus, E. 4 2 0

Latifolius Aurea 2 0

Hardy evergreen variegated shrubs which are indispensable in cold climates. Hardy everywhere except B.

EUPATORIUM.—Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus.

Ianthinum, E. 2.—Very large heads of purple flowers in winter. B.S. 2 6

EUPHORBIA.—Euphorbus, physician to the King of Mauritania. (Christ's Thorn.)

Splendens, E. 4.—Suitable for rock work or a very dry situation. Very prickly. Bright crimson flowers. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

EXOCHORDA.

Grandiflora, D. 6 (Pearl Bush).—Considered one of the most beautiful white flowering shrubs in cultivation. Hardy everywhere except B. 2 0

FAGUS.—Phago, to eat; a reference to the edible seeds.

Sylvatica (Silva, a wood. Literally wood's loving.) **D. 50** (Common Beech).—Suitable for cold climates only. H.M.Mt. 3 6

Sylvatica Purpureus, D. 50. (Purple Beech).—H.M.Mt. 5 0

FELICIA.—Felix, happy.

Angustifolia, E. 2 (Narrow leaved).—Lilac flowers. Of a very cheerful appearance. Suitable for all climates except B. 1 6

FICUS.—The Latin word for the Fig.

Australis, E. 60 (Port Jackson Fig).—A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

	s.	d.
Benjamini, E. 40 (Weeping Fig).—Suitable for warm climates only. Very susceptible to frost. B.	3	0
Macrophylla, E. 60 (Moreton Bay Fig).—A.B.M.P.S.	2	0
Nitida, E. 30 .—A beautiful variety. Specially suitable for tall hedges or street planting. A.B.P.S.	2	0
FRAXINUS .—The original Latin word for the Ash.		
Americana, D. 30 (American Ash)	2	0
Excelsior, D. 50 (English Ash)	2	0
Excelsior Aurea .—Golden form of above	3	6
Very valuable ornamental and timber trees, particularly suited for specimens and avenues, but must not suffer from drought. Not suited to B.		
GARDENIA .—Dr. Garden, an American.		
Globosa, E. 15 .—Large single white flowers and fine glossy foliage. A.B.P.S.	2	0
Intermedia, E. 3 .—Very free flowering. Pure white and very fragrant. A.B.P.S.	2	0
Magnifica, E. 4 .—Very large, white, scented flowers. A.B.P.S.	2	0
GENISTA .—In Celtic "Gen" is a small bush.		
Andreana, E. 4 .—Crimson and yellow. A very pretty flower like the yellow broom in shape. A.H.M.Mt. P.S.	2	0
GLEDITSCHIA .—Gleditsch, a German Botanist (The Honey Locust).		
Triacanthos, D. 50 (Three spined).—White	2	0
By constant clipping it may be used as a thorny hedge. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.		
GOLDFUSSIA .—Dr. Goldfuss, Professor at Bonn.		
Anisophylla, E. 3 .—Lavender bell-shaped flowers contrasting well with bronzy foliage. A.M.S.	1	6
GRAPTOPHYLLUM .—Grapho, to write; phyllon, a leaf. Referring to the marking on the leaves of some species.		
Earlii, E. 6 .—A pretty red flowering Queensland shrub. A.B.P.S. ...	2	6
GREVILLEA .—Right Hon. C. F. Greville, a patron of Botany.		
Hilliana, E. 20 .—White. A.B.M.P.S. ...	2	0
Robusta, E. 40 (Silky Oak).—Orange ...	1	6
Valuable ornamental and timber trees. The Silky Oak provides one of the best cabinet wood possible. A.B.M.P.S.		
HAKEA .—After Baron Hake. (Pin Cushion Flower).		
Eucalyptoides, E. 8 (Eucalyptus like).—A fine native flowering shrub from Western Australia. Recommended as a very fine thing	2	0
HABROTHAMNUS .—Habros gay; thamnos, a shrub.		
Elegans, E. 6 .—Showy scarlet flowering shrub nearly always in bloom	1	6

	s.	d.
HELIOTROPIUM .—Helios, the sun; trope, twining. It is generally considered that the flowers are always facing the sun. (Cherry Pie). A.B.M.P.S.		
Aureum, E. 2 .—Golden leaves.....	1	6
Midnight, E. 2 .—Very dark	1	6
President Garfield, E. 2 .—Mauve purple	1	6
Priapo, E. 3 .—Dark blue	1	6
Roi des Noirs, E. 3 .—Nearly black	1	6
Swanley Giant, E. 3 .—A very large type. Dark	1	6
White Lady, E. 3 .—Nearly white	1	6
HIBISCUS .—Virgil's name for the Marsh Mal-low.		
Evergreen Type.—These particularly free flowering shrub are great favourites in Sydney and Brisbane and are extensively used for hedges. They are all susceptible to frost and may require sheltering the first winter in colder climates.		
Andersoni, E. 6 .—Dark crimson, dark eye. Rather tender. Requires warm situation. B.S.	2	0
Camdeni, E. 8 .—Single red. This variety is the one usually seen about Sydney. A.B.P.S.	1	6
Conqueror, E. 6 .—Buff yellow, crimson base. A very fine variety. A.B.P.S.	2	0
General Courteges, E. 8 .—A splendid scarlet, very large flower. A.B.P.S.	1	6
Harwoodi .—Large single pink, dark centre. This variety has a different style of growth to the other varieties and it is not advisable to mix them when making a hedge. B.S.	1	6
Indica .—Rosy apricot. Colour varies a lot according to season. B.S.	2	0
Island Empress, E. 6 .—Rich pink. A double form of Island Queen. A.B.P.S.	2	0
Island Queen, E. 8 .—Rich pink. A good colour and distinct. B.S.	2	0
Lambertii, E. 8 .—Double crimson. B.S.	2	0
Peachblow, E. 8 .—Semi-double flowers of a beautiful salmon pink colour. One of the best. B.S.	2	0
Tango Queen, E. 6 .—Beautiful copper shade, darker than Conqueror. B.S.	2	0
HIBISCUS .—(Herbaceous Type).		
Coccinea .—Scarlet	2	0
Manihot .—Yellow	2	0
These varieties die down to the root in winter and shoot up fresh stems every spring.		
HIBISCUS .—(Deciduous Type).		
Mutabilis Alba, Fl. Pl., D. 10 .—Large double white	1	6
Mutabilis Rosea Plena, D. 10 .—White, turning to pink as the flower gets older	1	6
Syriacus, D. 10 .—Singles and Doubles. Suitable either for hot or cold districts	2	0
HYDRANGEA .—Hydor, water; angeion, a vessel. Referring to the shape of the seed vessel. Incidentally an indication as to their successful cultivation as they rejoice in moist positions.		

	s.	d.
Ajisai, E. 6.—Rosy blue. Distinct type, different to other varieties ...	1	6
Avalanche.—Pure white. Large truss ...	1	6
Bouquet Rose	2	0
Dentelle	1	6
La Lorraine	1	6
Madam Mouilliere.—White with pink eye. Very large	1	6
Mont Rose	1	6
Ornament	1	6
Radiant	1	6
Souv. de Madam Chataud	1	6

All varieties suitable for B.H.M.Mt.S. In Adelaide they require shady, moist positions.

Excepting in the white *Hydrangeas* the colour varies according to the soil in which they are planted. In ironstone soils the pinks are always blue. In other soils the blue may only be obtained by artificially watering with a weak solution of sulphate of Iron ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 4 gallons of water). Where pinks are desired, where otherwise they come blue, it is necessary to grow them in soil quite free from iron. Sand and cow manure make a suitable potting medium for this purpose.

HYMENOSPORUM.—Hymen, a membrane; sporos, seed.

Flavum, E. 30.—A yellow flowering native tree similar to *Pittosporum*. Very pretty. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

HYPERICUM.—An old Greek name. Pretty dwarf shrubs.

Moserianum, E. 3.—Yellow 2 0
Moserianum Tricolour, E. 3.—Yellow flowers and variegated leaves. Suitable for Rockeries 2 0

ILEX.—A name given by Virgil to the Holly Oak.

The hollies are particularly valued for their berries and the failure of some varieties to set seed is a matter for some concern. It should be mentioned that some Holly plants produce male flowers only, some female blooms, while others produce both on the same plant. The first will never seed; the second only when a pollen bearing plant is near enough for cross-fertilization; while the third may always be depended on for a crop. We have limited numbers of grafted plants of the last-named type, but except when specially ordered, seedlings of the ordinary green variety are supplied which may be any one of the above types.

Aquifolium, E. 15 (English Holly).—H.M.Mt. and the heavy hill soil round Sydney 2 0

Aquifolium.—Special line of layers or grafts from proved berry bearing trees 3 6

Alba Marginata, E. 10 (Silver Holly).—Grafted plants. H.M.Mt. 3 6

Aurea Variegata, E. 10 (Golden Holly).—Grafted plants. H.M.Mt. 3 6

Cornuta, E. 15 (Chinese Holly).—H.M.Mt.S. 2 6

Most beautiful evergreens in their proper climates.

	s.	d.
INGA. —Its native name in South America.		
Portoricensis (Porto Rico), E. 6.—White tassel flower. B.S.	2	0
Puleherrima (Pulcher, beautiful), E. 6.—Red tassel flower. Beautiful shrubs when well grown. A.B.M.P.S.	2	0

IOCHROMA. —Ion, violet; chroma, a colour.		
Grandiflora, E. 12. —Large pale blue tubular flowers. A.B.M.P.S.	2	0
Tubulosa, E. 8. —Smaller, but darker than the preceding variety. A.B.M.P.S.	2	0

JACARANDA.—The Brazilian name.

Mimosaefolia, D. 30.—Lavender bell-shaped flower. Splendid for avenues or street planting. Susceptible to frost in young stages. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

JASMINUM.—Ysmyn, its Arabic name.

Fruticans, E. 8. —Yellow	2	0
Grandiflorum, E. 10. —White. May also be grown as a climber.	2	0
Primullinum, E. 6. —Semi-double yellow. A fine subject for the shrubbery	2	0
Sambac, E. 8. —Large white; suitable only for warm climates. B.S.	2	6

JUSTICIA.—J. Justice. A Scotch horticulturist.

Magnifica, E. 4.—Pink flowers of curious shape. B.S. Requires shade in Adelaide 1 6

KERRIA.—After M. Kerr, of Ceylon. (Synonymous *Corchorus*.)

Japonica, D. 4. —Single yellow flowers in early spring	2	0
Japonica Fl. Pl., D. 4. —Double yellow	2	0

LAGERSTROMIA.—Magnus Lagerstroem, a friend of Linnaeus. (Crepe Myrtle.)

Eavesil, D. 8. —Mauve. Extra good variety. A.B.M.P.S.	2	6
Flos-Regina, D. 12. —Bright pink, long spikes. The best pink variety	2	6
Indica Rubra, D. 20. —Bright red	2	6
Indica Alba, D. 8. —White	3	0

Highly recommended. They require pruning hard back to the trunk each winter

LAGUNARIA.—

Patersoni, E. 30.—Norfolk Island Hibiscus. A tall-growing, pink flowering tree specially suited for sandy soils and sea shore planting. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

LANTANA.—An ancient name for *Viburnum*. These hybrid varieties are very showy plants and, except in Brisbane, do not, as a rule, produce fertile seed. Consequently, there is no danger of their becoming a pest.

Chelsea Gem, E. 4. —Orange and red. Very showy	1	6
Drap d'or, E. 4. —Yellow	1	6
Sellowiana, E. 4. —Mauve	1	6

These are the pick of the Lantanas. They are very useful for bedding purposes as they require very little attention. A.M.P.S.

	s. d.		s. d.
LASIANDRA. —Lasios, woolly ; aner, an anther.		LOPHOSTEMON. —Lophos, a crest ; stemon, a stamen. (Brush Box).	
Macrantha, E. 8. —Beautiful blue flowering shrub. Should be kept well cut to keep it shapely. A.B.M.P.S.	2 0	Australis, E. 40. —A handsome tree for street planting or shade ; quick growing, deep rooting and drought resisting. Liable to injury from frost in young stages. Should be planted early in autumn or late in spring and sheltered the first winter. Correctly <i>Tristania conferta</i> . A.B.M.P.S. ...	1 6
Macrantha Grandiflora, E. 6. —Extra large flowers of deep purple. The best of the varieties, and one which cannot be too strongly recommended. A.B.M.P.S.	2 6	per doz.	16 0
Rosea, E. 6. —Pink. Very free flowering. B.S.	2 0	per 100	120 0
LAURUS. —Laur, green (Celtic). The Daphne of the ancient Greeks and consecrated by them to priests and heroes. The leaves provided the true Crown of Laurels.		MACADAMIA. —John Macadam, M.D., a prominent Victorian.	
Nobilis, E. 20 (Sweet Bay).—A.H.M.Mt.P.	2 0	Ternifolia, E. 20 (Queensland Nut).—An ornamental and valuable fruit-tree producing very sweet nuts with extremely hard sells. A.B.M.P.S.	2 0
LAVANDULA. —Lavo, to wash, referring to lavender water.		MACKAYA BELLA. —After Dr. J. F. Mackay.	
Spica (Spike), E. 2 (Common Lavender).—Hardy everywhere except B. ...	1 6	E. 6. —Lilac purple. B.S.	1 6
A new industry awaits development in the distilling of lavender oil. Samples produced at Gosford, N.S.W. are much superior to anything ever imported.		MAGNOLIA. —Professor Magnol, of Montpellier, All the varieties are hardy everywhere except B.	
LEPTOSPERMUM. —Leptos, slender : sperma, a seed.		Conspicua, D. 8. —Pure White. This is the true variety and quite distinct from the kind usually sold as <i>conspicua</i>	5 0
Nicholli, E. 8. —A New Zealand shrub with lovely crimson flowers. One of the very best ornamentals available. H.M.Mt.S.	2 0	Fuscata (Brown stalked), E. 8 (Port Wine Magnolia).—Should be in every garden on account of its delightful fragrance	2 0
LIGUSTRUM. —Ligulare, to tie. The flexible shoots were used for this purpose. Very hardy shrubs for hedges or specimens. The flowers are not suitable for picking, but the seed provide food for many birds.		Grandiflora, E. 20. —Large pure white, known in America as Bull Bay Tree	2 6
Chinensis (Chinese), E. 15. —Strongly scented	1 6	Obovata Purpurea, D. 10. —Deep purple, a particularly fine sort	3 6
12/- : per doz.		Stellata, D. 6. —White starry flowers. One of the real gems of the garden	5 0
Japonicum Tricolour, E. 8. —Variegated shrub suitable for specimens on lawns	2 6	Stellata Rosea, D. 6. —Pinks tar shaped flowers	5 0
Lucidum (Shiny).—Japanese privet for tall hedgesper doz.	2 6	MALUS. —(Crab Apple). Single and double flowering varieties. Very uncommon but most beautiful trees. All are worked on Northern Spy stocks to ensure blight proofroots. A.H.M.Mt.S.	2 6
per 100	17 6	MELALEUCA. —Melas, black, and leukos, white. The Tea Tree, frequently, but incorrectly spelt "Ti." The bark of some species shows the above mentioned contrast.	
Ovalifolium Aureum Elegantissimum. —A beautiful Golden privet suitable for specimens or hedges ...each	1 6	Hypericifolia (Hypericum-leaved), E. 8. —The scarlet Tea Tree	2 0
per doz.	16 0	MELIA. —Melia, the Manna Ash, on account of the resemblance to that tree.	
Pubescens (Downy).—The small leaved privet. The variety mostly used for hedgesper doz.	2 6	Azedarach, D. 20 (White Cedar).—Lilac flowers	1 6
per 100	17 6	Hardy everywhere. The berries have been proved poisonous to animals.	
LIQUIDAMBAR. —Really "Liquid Amber" referring to the gum produced by some species.		METROSIDEROS. —Metra, heartwood ; sideros, iron.	
Styraciflua (Storax flowing), D. 40. —Leaves turn purple, crimson and yellow in autumn. A most beautiful tree. H.M.Mt.S.	2 6	Tomentosa (Covered with short hairs), E. 20. —The Pohutukawa of New Zealand ; blood red flowers. At Xmas time a very beautiful tree. H.M.Mt.S.	2 0
LIRIODENDRON. —Lirion, a lily ; dendron, a tree.		MURRAYA. —Professor Murray, Editor of Linnaeus' works	
Tulipiferum, D. 40. —Tulip tree. A choice flowering tree for H.M.Mt.	2 6	Exotica, E. 6. —Sweet scented white flowers. A good hedge plant. B.S. ...	2 6
LITHOSPERMUM. —Lithos, a stone ; sperma, a seed.			
Coerulea, E. 1. —A dwarf shrub suitable for rockwork. The flowers are a lovely blue. H.M.Mt.S.	2 6		

- s. d.
- MUSA.**—The Egyptian name is Mauz.
Ensete.—Abyssinian Banana. Ornamental foliage plant. Requires a sheltered position as it is liable to injury by severe frost. A.B.M.P.S. 2 6
- MUSSAENDA.**—The native name in Ceylon.
Frondosa (Leafy), **E. 6.**—Orange flowers backed by a white leaf; a beautiful and rare shrub. B.S. 2 0
- MYRTUS.**—Myron, perfume.
Communis (Common), **E. 6** (Myrtle).—A handsome evergreen. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 6
- NANDINA.**—Its name in Japan.
Domestica, **E. 4** (The Sacred Bamboo of Japan).—Large spikes of white flowers and graceful foliage which turns a beautiful reddish brown in cold climates. 2 6
- NERIUM.**—Neros, moist. Referring to their native places of growth. It should be understood that they are quite hardy in very dry places as well. Suitable for specimens or hedge work. (Oleander).
Alba, **E. 10.**—Single white 1 6
Dr. Golfin, **E. 6.**—Deep rosy red, single 1 6
Luteum Plenum, **E. 6.**—Semi-double, creamy-yellow 1 6
Madonna Grandiflora, **E. 6.**—Very large, semi-double white 1 6
Mrs. F. Roeding, **E. 8.**—Semi-double salmon 1 6
Monsieur Belaguiet, **E. 6.**—Single light pink 1 6
Professor Martin, **E. 6.**—Single crimson 1 6
Souv. de Cazalis Allut, **E. 6.**—Rich dark crimson; single 1 6
Splendens, **E. 10.**—Very large double pink 1 6
Splendens Variegata, **E. 6.**—Leaves variegated yellow, flowers double pink 3 0
- OCHNA.**—Ochne, the wild pear tree.
Multiflora (Multus, many; flora, flower), **E. 3.**—Yellow flowers followed by scarlet and black berries. A.B.M. P.S. 2 0
- OLEA.**—Elala, the Olive.
Europea, **E. 20** (Common Olive).—A splendid variety for hedges as it withstands heat and drought. As it transplants very badly from the open ground we are discarding this method of growing and offer plants in 4" pots which quite obviate any danger 1 6
per doz. 12 0
per 100 85 0
- OSMANTHUS.**—(Osme, perfume; anthos, a flower).
Illicifolius Variegatus, **E. 4.**—The so-called Japanese variegated Holly 2 0
- PAULOWNIA.**—After the hereditary Princess of the Netherlands.
Imperialis, **D. 20.**—Pale violet. A.H. M.Mt.P.S. 3 6
- PHILADELPHUS.**—The Grecian name. Mock Orange or Syringa. This last term is most confusing as it is also the botanical name for lilac.
- s. d.
- D. 6.**—We can supply all the best varieties in singles and doubles ... 1 6
- PHORMIUM.**—Phormos, a basket. (One of the uses made of the fibre.)
Tenax (New Zealand Flax), **E. 6ft.** 1 6
Plant in moist positions in any climate.
Tenax Variegata.—Variegated leaves 2 6
- PHOTINIA.**—Phteinos, shining (leaves).
Serrulata, **E. 15** (Chinese Hawthorn).—A white flowering, tall shrub with beautiful young red leaves. The flowers are quite useless for cutting as they have a most objectionable odour. Makes a good hedge ... 1 6
- PITTOSPORUM.**—Pitte, pitch, sporos, seed. They are covered with resinous pulp.
Crassifolium (Thick leaves), **E. 12** 1 6
Eugenoides (Eugenia-like), **E. 20** 1 6
Eugenoides Variegata, **E. 15** 2 0
Nigrescens (Nigra, black), **E. 20** 1 6
Undulatum, **E. 20** (The Native Daphne).
Fills the whole garden with fragrance at night 1 6
- PLATANUS.**—Platys, broad; referring to the spreading habit of growth.
Orientalis (Eastern), **D. 50** (Plane Tree).—Splendid tree for avenue or specimen planting 2 0
Suitable all climates except B. (Special quotations for quantities).
- PLUMBAGO.**—Plumbum; lead. The plant was always prescribed for an eye disease of this name.
Capensis, **E. 6.**—Blue. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6
Capensis Alba, **E. 6.**—Pure white. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6
- PLUMERIA.**—Plumier, a French Botanist.
Acuminata.—(Sharply pointed) (Frangipani Tree) a beautiful shrub for warm climates. Very strongly scented. Will not stand frost. B.S. 3 0
- PODALYRIA.**—Podalirius, the son of Æsculapius
Grandiflora, **E. 6.**—The best of all the Podalyrias, flowers pea shaped, of a lovely shade of pink; leaves densely covered with silvery hairs. H.M.Mt.S. 2 6
- POINCIANA.**—Mons de Poinci, Governor of Antilles.
Gilliesi, **E. 6** (Bird of Paradise Flower).—Yellow and red 2 6
- POINSETTIA.**—Discovered by Mons Poinsette.
Pulcherrima (Most beautiful), **D. 10.**—Insignificant true flowers of green and yellow surrounded by enormous bracts of brilliant scarlet. Very susceptible to frosts. A.B.P.S. 2 0
- POPULUS.**—The Romans planted this tree extensively in their cities, whence it was called "Arbor populi," the tree of the poplance or common people.
Bolleana, **D. 50.**—An upright form of the silver poplar 1 6
Balsamifera, **D. 50.**—The Balsam Poplar of spreading habit 1 6

	s.	d.
Dilitata, D. 50. —Upright Poplar (Syn., P. <i>Pyramidalis</i> and Lombardy Poplar)	1	6
The varieties prefer rather moist soil, but will grow in any climate.		
PROTEA. —Proteus, a sea god, was credited with being able to change himself into any shape. The application refers to the great diversity of form of the species.		
Mellifera (Mellifer, honey), E. 8. —(Cape Honeysuckle) pink and yellow. No good in B., but elsewhere quite successful	3	6
PRUNUS. —Prunum, a plum.		
Moserii Fl. Pl. —The best semi-double pink flowering plum. The buds are red, opening in early spring into very dainty semi-double pink blossoms. Strongly recommended	2	0
Pissardi. —Beautiful purple foliage, but the flowers are insignificant	2	0
Sinensis (Chinese), D. 6. —Double flowering plum. Pink	2	6
Sinensis Alba, D. 6. —Double white	2	6
Vesuvius. Large leaves of purple bronze which make a splendid contrast to the almost universal green in a garden	2	0
The varieties may be grown anywhere except B.		
PSIDIUM. —A Greek name originally applied to the Pomegranate.		
Cattleyanum, E. 8. —(Purple Guava). A.B.M.P.S.	2	0
Parker's Hybrid (Large white fruit), E. 15. —A.B.P.S.	2	0
Pyriferum (Yellow Guava), E. 15. —A.B.P.S.	2	0
PUNICA. —Puniceus, scarlet, referring to the flowers.		
Granatum (Common Pomegranate), D. 10.	1	6
Granatum Fl. Pl. —Double red	1	6
Granatum Andre Leroy. —Reddish salmon, white margin	1	6
PYRUS, Pirum, the pear.		
Aucuparia, D. 30 (Mountain Ash or Rowan).—A fine ornamental tree valued for its lovely autumn tints and scarlet berries. Suitable everywhere except B.S.	2	6
QUERCUS. —From the Celtic quer, fine; cuez, tree (Oak).		
Coccinea, D. 50 (Scarlet Oak).—One of the finest oaks imaginable; foliage turns deep scarlet in autumn. H.M.Mt.S.	2	6
Palustris, D. 50 (Pin Oak).—Considered one of the most beautiful of American Oaks; foliage deep crimson in autumn. H.M.Mt.S.	2	6
Robur, D. 50 (English Oak).—H.M.Mt. P.S.	2	6
Rubra, D. 40 (Red Oak).—H.M.Mt.P.S.	2	6
Suber, E. 40 (Cork Oak).—A.H.M.Mt. P.S.	2	6
Virens, E. 40 (The Evergreen Oak).—H.M.Mt.S.	2	6
The scarlet oaks require cold climates to bring out the true glory of their leaves.		
RAPHIOLEPIS. —Raphis, a needle; lepis, a scale.		

	s.	d.
Indica, E. 8 (Indian Hawthorn).—White with pink centre, followed by black berries. The brown-red leaves of the young growth give a very pleasing effect. An excellent hedge plant	1	6
Intermedia, E. 6. —White and pink.....	1	6
Ovata, E. 3. —White	1	6
RHODODENDRON. —Rhodon, a rose; dendron, a tree.		
Ponticum, E. 6. —Purple. This is the the common variety raised from seed	3	6
Hybridum Named varieties. List on application	7	6
Rhododendrons are essentially shade loving plants and should be placed in positions where they will always have at least a little moisture. Peat soil is not imperative, as good loamy soil with an addition of well rotted manure will grow them well. Each spring they should have a thick mulching of leaves to keep the soil cool in summer. On no account should they be planted in limestone country or should lime be allowed near them as it is a rank poison to them. They may be successfully grown on the hills of the North Sydney line, but otherwise are most at home in M.Mt. & H.		
RHUS. —Rhudd, red (colour of the fruit of the original variety).		
Succedanea (A substitute), D. 10. —Leaves turn to bright crimson in autumn. Though this is not so graceful as some, it is recommended as the only non-suckering variety	2	0
Planters are particularly warned about touching the leaves of this tree as it effects some people at certain seasons of the year with rhus eczema. Many are quite unaffected by its powers. Hardy everywhere except B.		
ROBINIA. —J. Robin, a French Botanist.		
Pseudo Acacia (False acacia), D. 40. —A beautiful deciduous tree, but suckers badly and becomes a nuisance	1	6
RONDELETIA. —Mons. W. Rondelet.		
Amoena (Pleasing), E. 8. —This is a shrub we can highly recommend as suitable for coastal climates. Salmon pink flowers like a beautiful Laurustinus. B. & S.	2	6
Speciosa Major, E. 6. —Crimson flowers. Slow grower. B. & S.	2	6
ROSMARINUS. —Ros. dew; marinus, the sea, Seaside plants.		
Officinalis, E. 4.	1	6
"There's Rosemary, That's for Remembrance," is perhaps the most popular reason why this plant is grown. It should not be neglected as a hedge or border plant.		
RUSSELLIA. —After Dr. Russell.		
Juncea (Juncus, a rush), E. 4. —Scarlet tubular flowers; recommended as suitable for planting with bouvardias. A.B.M.P.S.	2	0
SALIX. —Sal, near; lis, water. (Celtic).		
Babylonica, D. 50 (Weeping Willow) ...	1	6
Viminalis (Twiggy), D. 25 (Basket Willow)	1	6

	s. d.		s. d.
Vitellina Aurea, D. 20 (Golden Basket Willow)	1 6	Persica, D. 5. (Persian Lilac).—Clear Lilac	2 6
May be grown in any climate, but are best near water.		Persica Alba, D. 5. —Lilaceous white ...	2 6
SAMBUCUS. —Cambuke, a musical instrument which used to be made of Elder wood. (Elderberry).		Vulgaris, D. 8 (English Lilac)	2 6
We can supply several varieties ...	1 6	Vulgaris Alba, D. 8. —White Lilac	2 6
SCHINUS. —A Greek name.		Vulgaris Abel Carriere, D. 8. —Double dark blue	2 6
Molle, E. 20 (Pepper Tree).—A fast growing shade tree, suitable for hot, dry climates, but will do anywhere	1 6	Vulgaris Charles X., D. 8. —Single blackish-violet red	2 6
The Pepper is unique in that some trees only produce male flowers (which never produce berries) while the others, bearing female blooms, only set seed when a pollinizing tree is near at hand. Seedlings only are offered which may or may not seed.		Vulgaris Doyen Keteleer, D. 8. —Double pale pink	2 6
SPARTIUM. —Spartor, cordage; a reference to the flexible shoots.		Vulgaris Louis Henry, D. 8. —Double violet pink	2 6
Junceum, E. 8 (Spanish Broom) Yellow.—A beautiful spring flowering shrub	1 6	Vulgaris Madam Abel Chatenay, D. 8. —Double milky white	2 6
Multiflorum Album, E. 8 (White Broom)	1 6	Vulgaris Madam Lemoine, D. 8. —Double pure white	2 6
SPIREA. —Speira, a wreath. Sometimes called "English May" which name is also applied to Hawthorn.		Vulgaris Marie Legray, D. 8. —Single pure white	2 6
We can supply the best varieties which are hardy in all climates except B. where Reevesiana only is successful	1 6	Vulgaris Michel Buchner, D. 8. —Double lilac	2 6
STENOCARPUS. —Stenos, narrow, carpus, fruit.		Vulgaris Souv. de Louis Spath, D. 8. —Single blackish red	2 6
Cunninghami, E. 30 (Queensland Fire Tree).—Curious scarlet flowers rayed like the spokes of a wheel. Recommended. Correctly <i>S. Sinuatus</i> . A.B.P.S.	2 0	Vulgaris Vulcan, D. 8. —Single dark red	2 6
STERCULEA. —Sterculus, a heathen god.		TAMARIX. —Tamaris the name of a river where the plant grows in profusion. Commonly called Tamarisk, or Flowering Cypress.	
Diversifolia, E. 50 (Kurrajong).—Most strongly recommended as a shade and fodder tree; rather slow growing, but invaluable in drought	1 6	Gallica, D. 12. —Pink	2 0
STRELITZIA. —Named after Charlotte, Queen to George III., of the house of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. (Bird's Tongue Flower.)		Japonica Plumosa, D. 12. —A beautiful variety for autumn foliage, specially suited for decorative work.	2 0
Augusta, E. 15. —A tall growing plant with very distinctive foliage and bearing white flowers. Specially suitable where foliage contrast is required. A.B.M.P.S.	5 0	Suitable for all climates, but careful watch must be kept for borers in trunk and branches.	
Regina, E. 3. —Peculiarly handsome flowers of pale blue and gold. A.B.M.P.S.	5 0	TECOMA. —A contraction of its Mexican name.	
SYNCARPIA. —Sun, together; carpos, fruits; several of which are united in one head.		Capensis, E. 12. —Orange red. Frequently used as a hedge plant. A.B.M.P.S.	1 6
Laurifolia, E. 60 (Turpentine Tree).—		Smithii, E. 10 —Orange yellow, with brown markings	1 6
A fine subject for street planting ...	2 0	Velutina, E. 10. —Yellow	1 6
It produces excellent material for wharf building as piles with the bark left on resist the attacks of the teredo. The young plants are susceptible to heavy frost, but should be tried in various climates A.B.P.S.		Profuse flowering shrubs suitable for a back row in a shrubbery. Susceptible to heavy frost.	
SYRINGA. —(Lilac) The Persian name is Syrinx. These beautiful spring flowering plants are so well known that no introduction is necessary. They are generally considered as Mountain plants, but may be successfully grown on the hills round Sydney. H.M.Mt.S.		TELOPEA. —Telopas, seen at a distance. Those who have seen this flower in its native state will appreciate the appropriate naming. It resists heat and cold and, although a native of N.S.W., only, should be tried in all climates.	
		Speciosissima (most beautiful), E. 10. —(Waratah). It is not generally known that this magnificent flowering plant may be easily grown as an ordinary shrub once it is past the seedling stage	3 6
		TILIA. —Its old Grecian name. (Lime or Linden Tree.) H.M.Mt.	
		Europea, D. 40.	3 6
		Platyphylla, D. 50.	3 6
		TOXICOPHLEA. —Toxicon, poison; phloios, bark.	
		Spectabilis, E. 6. —White flowering shrub, sweetly scented. B.S.	2 0
		TUPIDANTHUS. —Tupis, a mallet; anthos, a flower. Referring to the form of the flower bud,	

	s. d.		s. d.
Calyptratus, E. 10. —In its native state this is a lofty climber, but only reaches the dimensions of a shrub here. It is somewhat like <i>Brassia</i> and is sometimes sold as that plant, but it is more bushy and the leaves do not spread out in the same way. Valuable where distinctive foliage and growth are required. B.S.	2 6	Vegeta, D. 60 (Huntingdon Elm)	2 0
		These provide some of the most beautiful trees for specimens and avenues possible. They require water in very dry weather. and should never be planted near flower gardens as every broken root throws a sucker. A.H.M.Mt.	
ULMUS. —The Celtic name. (Elm.)		VERONICA. —(Speedwell.)	
Americana, D. 50.	2 0	Dwarf evergreen shrubs, from two to to three feet in height. We can supply all the best varieties. Hardy everywhere except B.	1 6
Campestris, D. 80 (English Elm)	2 0	VIBURNUM. —(The old Latin name used by Virgil). <i>V. suspensum</i> , <i>tinus</i> and <i>lucidum</i> are hardy everywhere.	
Medio Argentea Variegata, D. 30. — A beautiful variegated form of the English Elm; leaves heavily marked silvery white	5 0	Opulus, D. 8. (Guelder Rose or Snow-ball Tree).—A.H.Mt.P.S.....	2 0
Chinensis, E. 30 (Chinese Weeping Elm).—Hardy in all climates	2 0	Plicatum, D. 6 (Japanese Guelder Rose).—H.M.Mt.S.	2 6
Montana, D. 60 (Wych Elm)	2 0	Suspensum, E. 6. —Sweet scented white flowers	1 6
		Tinus, E. 6 (<i>Laurustinus</i>).—White ...	1 6
		Tinus Lucidum, E. 8. —White	1 6



1922 Catalogue Comments

"Thanks for your very nice Catalogue. I like your method of describing roses in your Catalogue, giving one an honest opinion of the different varieties, making it much easier for customers who have mostly to depend on the Catalogues in choosing."—Mrs. B.H., Blandford, N.S.W.

"Great improvement on anything seen."—H.B., Murwillumbah, N.S.W.

"Far in advance of anything yet seen."—J.B., Adelaide.

"Pleasure to read, spent whole evening with it."—W.F., Manly.

"I consider your Catalogue the best I have seen, its special value being in the fact that you mention the faults as well as the good points of each variety. I had almost given up buying new varieties unless I could get first-hand information from an independent source as to their value, the raisers' descriptions are in so many cases so misleading. I find your descriptions of sorts that I have tried very correct on the whole, and, where my experience differs, it may probably be due to climatic or other conditions, or to lack of knowledge on my part of the best mode of treatment."—E.A.C., Claremont, W.A.

Climbing Plants

No garden is complete without climbing plants. Trellises and arches always beautify any grounds, whilst fences, old trees, or stumps look much better when covered with climbing plants.

When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.

	s. d.		s. d.
AKEBIA. —Its Japanese name.		Tweediana, E (Chicken's Claw).—Very vigorous climber, with clear yellow flowers. A.B.M.P.S.	1 6
Quinata (5 leaved), D. —Peculiar purple flowers	2 0	Venusta, E. —Orange flowers in winter. The best of all this family. A.B.P.S.	2 0
AMPELOPSIS. —Ampelos, a vine; opsis, like.		BOUGAINVILLEA. —In honour of the French navigator, Bougainville.	
Veitchii, D. True Virginian Creeper).—One of the best deciduous climbers grown; self clinging, like Ivy, and a perfect picture when the leaves turn colour in autumn	1 6	Glabra Sanderiana, E. —Magenta. Free flowering. A.B.M.P.S.	2 0
ANTIGONON. —Anti, opposite; gonia, an angle.		Laterita, E. —Brick red. A very striking flower. Recommended. B. & S.	5 0
Leptopus, D. —One of the prettiest climbers imaginable; large sprays of beautiful pink flowers are produced in summer; suitable for warm climates only. A.B.P.S.	2 0	Magnifica Trailli, E. —Bright purple. We recommend this as the very best of all purple Bougainvilleas. Nearly always in bloom. A.B.M.P.S.	3 0
ARISTOLOCHIA. —A name derived from its supposed medical properties.		The plants are susceptible to frost in young stages and are best planted in warm weather and sheltered the first winter.	
Elegans, E. (Dutchman's Pipe).—Blackish purple flowers	2 0	CANAVALIA. —Its native Malabar name.	
The flowers are most curiously formed and suggest the common name. B. & S.		Bonariensis, E. —A very rapid growing climber, with purplish red pea-shaped flowers B. & S.	2 0
BAUHINIA. —After twin brothers John and Caspar Bauhin. A glance at the leaves will show the appropriateness of the name.		CLEMATIS. —	
Scandens (Scandere, to climb).—Pink and white, one of the loveliest climbers, the plant being covered with masses of flowers. The young leaves are bronzy red and are equally as beautiful as the blossom. It is in full bloom for 3 months, and has occasional sprays through the year. Cannot be too strongly recommended. B. & S.	2 6	Aristata, E (Native Clematis).—Small starry white flowers	2 0
BEAUMONTIA. —After Mrs. Beaumont, of Bretton Hall, Yorkshire.		Montana, D —Pure White	2 0
Grandiflora. —A magnificent climber producing large creamy white trumpet shaped flowers. B. & S. ...	2 0	DOLICHOS. —Dolikos, long; referring to the shoots. Probably the fastest growing climbing plant in cultivation.	
BIGNONIA. —Abbe Bignon, Librarian to Louis XIV.		Lignosus (Woody) E. —Pink	1 6
Australis, E (Wonga Wonga Vine).—Cream and brown; a vigorous climber	1 6	Lignosus Albus, E. —White	1 6
Capreolata, E. —Red	2 0	FIGUS. —	
Cherere, E. —Large scarlet. A self-clinging evergreen A.B.M.P.S.	2 0	Stipulata, E (Climbing Fig).—Adheres to unpainted wood, stone, or brick naturally	1 6
Excelsa, D. —Yellow, vigorous	2 0	Should be well clipped to keep the foliage small.	
Floribunda, E. —Lavender flowers	2 0	Minima. —A very small leaved variety	1 6
Guilfoylei, D. —Orange brown. Practically identical with B. Grandiflora	2 0	GELSEMIUM. —Its Italian name.	
Jasminoides, E. —White with rose purple throat. A.B.M.P.S.	1 6	Sempervirens, E (Carolina Jasmine).—Very sweet scented yellow flowers. Recommended	1 6
Jasminoides Alba. —Pure White. A beautiful variety. A.B.M.P.S.	2 0	HARDENBERGIA. —After the Countess of Hardenberg.	
Lindleyana, E. —Lilac. A.B.M.P.S.	1 6	Monophylla, E (False Sarsaparilla).—A pretty purple flowered native creeper	2 0
Mackeni, D. —Rosy Lilac, rather deeper than rosea	1 6	HEDERA. —Hedra, Celtic for cord.	
Rosea, D. —Rosy Lilac	1 6	Helix, E (English Ivy)	1 6
		Maderiensis Variegata, E.	2 0
		Palmata Aurea, E. —Golden Yellow ...	2 0
		Admirable plants for covering old trees or stumps.	
		HOYA. —After Thomas Hoy, Gardener to the Duke of Northumberland.	
		Carnosa, E (Wax flower).—Pale flesh. B. & S.	2 0

	s. d.		s. d.
HUMULUS. —Humus, the ground. The plants are prostrate unless supported.		QUISQUALIS. —Quis, who; and qualis, what kind. A delightful instance of a Botanist at a loss to classify the plant.	
Lupulus, D (English Hop)	1 6	Indica, E. (Rangoon Creeper).—Flowers vary from orange to red and pink on the same plant. Must have a warm situation. B. & S.	2 6
JASMINUM. —		RHYNCHOSPERMUM. —Rhynchos, a beak, sperma, seed.	
Grandiflorum, E.—White	2 0	Jasminoides, E.—White, strong perfume. A.B.M.P.S.	2 0
Poicoicum, E.—Extra large star shaped flowers, B. & S.	2 0	Jasminoides Variegata, E.—Variegated leaves. A.B.M.P.S.	2 0
LATHYRUS. —Lathuros. the old Greek name for the pea.		SOLANUM. —Solor, to comfort, soothing narcotic effect.	
Latifolus Red E.—Everlasting pea ...	1 6	Jasminoides, E.—White	1 6
Latifolus Pink E.—Everlasting pea ...	1 6	Seaforthianum, E.—Blue flowers and red berries. A.B.P.S.	1 6
Latifolus White E.—Everlasting pea ...	1 6	Wendlandi, E.—Lavender blue. A.B.P.S. ...	2 0
Pubescens, E. (Argentine Blue Pea).—Cannot be too strongly recommended	1 6	SOLLYA. —R. O. Solly, a Naturalist.	
LONICERA. —Adam Lonicer, a German Botanist.		Heterophylla, E.—Native blue bell. A very pretty climbing plant	2 6
Aurea Reticulata, E. (Variegated Honeysuckle)	1 6	STEPHANOTIS. —Stephanos, a crown; otos, an ear.	
Caprifolium, E. (Goat's leaf).—Woodbine ..	2 0	Floribunda, E.—Pure white, richly perfumed flowers	2 6
Halleana, E.—Best white Honeysuckle grown	1 6	In very warm sheltered positions may be grown outside. B. & S.	
Sinensis, E.—White and red. Good ...	1 6	STIGMAPHYLLON. —Stigma and phyllon, a leaf; a leaf like stigma.	
Tartarica Splendens, E.—Scarlet	2 0	Ciliatum (Furnished with hairs like eyelashes), E.—Yellow, very pretty. A.B.P.S.	2 0
MANDEVILLEA. —H. J. Mandeville, a British Minister at Buenos Ayres.		TACSONIA. —The Peruvian name.	
Suaveolens D. (Sweet scented).—Pure white. A.B.M.P.S.	1 6	Ignea, E.—Scarlet	2 0
MANETTIA. —Xavier Manetti, of the Botanic Gardens at Florence.		Mollisima, E. (White Fruited Passion Fruit).—Beautiful pink flowers ...	1 6
Bicolour, E.—Yellow and red. A.B.M.P.S.	1 6	Smytheana, E.—Orange scarlet	2 0
MEDEOLA (Smilax).—After Medea the ancient sorceress.		THUNBERGIA. —After Botanist, C. P. Thunberg.	
Asparagoides.—A charming foliage creeper dying to the roots each winter	2 0	Laurifolia, E.—Pale blue, with yellow throat. B. & S.	2 0
NASTURTIIUM. —Nasus, the nose; and tortus, tormented. Referring to the acrid smell.		WISTARIA. —C. Wistar an American Professor.	
Double Scarlet, E.—A.B.M.P.S.	1 6	Magnifica, D.—Lavender blue	2 0
PASSIFLORA. —Passio, suffering; flos, a flower. A name given by the early missionaries in South America in alluding to a fancied resemblance in the flower to the implements of the Crucifixion. A.B.M.P.S.		Multijuga (Many paired).—Very large bunches of dark purple flowers	3 0
Edulis, E.—Fruiting passion fruit	0 9	The true variety is very scarce and an inferior sort is frequently sold for this.	
Empress Eugene, E.—Blue and white ...	2 0	Multijuga Alba, D.—White	2 6
Eynsford Gem, E.—Red shaded rose ...	2 0	Multijuga Rosea, D. (New).—A light rose pink sport	2 6
Fragrant Beauty, E.—White, centre purple. Scented	2 0	Sinensis (Chinese), D.—Lavender	2 0
PHASEOLUS. —Probably from phaselus, a little boat, referring to the seeds.		Sinensis Alba, D.—White	2 6
Caracalla, E.—This is deciduous in cool climates. Peculiar flowers, blue, yellow, and white. Often called Snail Flower. A.B.M.P.S. ...	2 0	Sinensis Double blue, D.—A very uncommon and beautiful variety ...	2 6

Native Plants

Quite a number of inquiries are now being made for indigenous trees for planting in native gardens and in ordinary shrubberies. Very many of these are most beautiful subjects, and as the demand warrants, we are adding to our collection, and can, at the present time, supply quite a large number of varieties. As the stocks are only held in limited quantities, we cannot publish a list, but will forward one on application.

Hedge Plants

Hedges are an essential part of any garden. The main qualifications are that the plants must be bushy to ensure privacy, hardy to stand the constant clipping, deep rooting to avoid undue robbing of the surface soil and pleasing to the eye by reason of beautiful foliage or flowers. Nine times out of ten we are asked for a quick growing hedge plant, but planters always overlook the fact that these require very much more clipping to keep attractive than the slower growing sorts, which take somewhat longer to furnish. A privet hedge at certain time requires clipping twice a month, others look well if done two or three times a year.

- BOUGAINVILLEA GLABA SANDERIANA.**—Makes a fine, free-flowering hedge, but needs to be well clipped to prevent the thorny branches becoming a menace to passers-by. Plant 4 feet apart. A.B.M.P.S. 22/- doz.; 150/- per 100.
- BOUGAINVILLEA MAGNIFICA TRAILLI.**—Even more desirable than the preceding as the flowers are larger, deeper in colour and more freely produced. The best purple Bougainvillea. Plant 4 feet apart. A.B.M.P.S. 33/- doz.; £12 per 100.
- CALLISTEMON LANCEOLATUS.**—(The Crimson Bottle Brush.)—A most uncommon yet beautiful subject for hedge work. Suitable for moist or dry positions and hardy in all climates. Plant 2 feet apart. 22/- doz.
- CERASUS LAURO CERASUS.**—(The English Laurel.)—Particularly adapted to cold climates where it makes a very fine, dense, evergreen hedge. H.M.Mt. 16/- doz.; £6 per 100.
- COPROSMA LUCIDA.**—For sea fronts or hot, dry situations, this is a very fine variety as it withstands heat admirably. Large light green shiny leaves. The flowers are insignificant. Plant 2 feet apart. Hardy everywhere. 16/- doz.; £6 per 100.
- CUPRESSUS LAMBERTIANA HORIZONTALIS.**—A particularly fine subject for all climates except B. and S. where it is attacked by borers. Stands clipping well and may be grown up to a tall windbreak. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart. 45/- doz.
- CUPRESSUS TORULOSA.**—When raised from seed this plant shows a great variety of shapes and shades of colour which spoil the hedge effect. We offer plants struck from cuttings of a proved type which are all uniform and which make a splendid, slender hedge. This variety is not affected by borer and is quite a success in S. and B. as well as other climates. 33/- doz.
- CRATAEGUS CRENULATA.**—(Fire Thorn).—A small foliated evergreen hawthorn which is very handsome in winter when covered with red berries. Hardy in all climates except B. Plant 2 feet apart. 22/- doz.
- DURANTA PLUMIERI.**—A favourite subject in Sydney. When properly looked after it makes a very fine hedge. Struck from cuttings to ensure uniformity. Plant 2 feet apart. A.B.M.P.S. From 3in. pots 10/- doz.; 75/- 100. From 4in. pots 12/- doz.; 85/- 100.
- ESCALLONIA MACRANTHA.**—A very hardy variety for all climates except B. Plant 2 feet apart. 16/- doz.
- EUGENIA LUEHMANNI.**—The small leaved Lilly Pilly. One of the very best varieties and grown for the delightful colours of the young foliage which is quite as beautiful as any flower. The leaves are pale pink, brown, purple and later green. Plant 3 feet apart. B.S. 22/- doz.
- HIBISCUS.**—Nearly all the varieties are suitable for hedges, but we recommend that only one sort be used for each hedge as varying height and habits make uniformity impossible if the kinds are mixed. B.S. 16/- to 22/- doz.
- LIGUSTRUM.**—(Privet).—These are quite the commonest subjects for hedges, but cannot be recommended unless particularly well kept. They are fast growers, surface rooters, have flowers with an objectionable perfume and produce black berries which do not add to the beauty of the hedge. Hardy everywhere. Plant 1 to 2 feet apart. 2/6 doz; 17/6 100.
- LIGUSTRUM.**—(New Golden).—This is quite an exception to the above rule and provides the best variegated hedge possible. Hardy everywhere. Plant 2 feet apart. 16/- doz.
- LANTANA.**—The varieties Drap d'Or and Chelsea Gem are excellent varieties for a dwarf hedge and are constantly in bloom. L. Sellowiana if given a little support at the first will quickly make a very neat low fence. A.M.P.S. 16/- doz.
- METROSIDEROS TOMENTOSA.**—The New Zealand Xmas Bush. A most uncommon yet very beautiful plant with glossy foliage and crimson flowers. Dense growing and good in every way. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. H.M.Mt.S. 22/- doz.
- MURRAYA EXOTICA.**—For a dwarf hedge this is one of the really choice varieties. Slow growing and reaching maturity about 4 feet it is beautiful alike in its dark green foliage and sweet scented orange blossom flower. B.S. 22/- doz.
- OLEA EUROPEA.**—A very hardy evergreen which withstands heat and drought to a much greater extent than any other variety. It does not transplant well except from pots and we offer only plants grown in this way which, although more expensive at first sight, do away with the trouble and disappointment of replanting the gaps when the cheaper lines from open ground are used. Hardy everywhere. Plant 2 feet apart. 12/- doz.
- PITTOSPORUM.**—Nearly all the varieties of this family have been used for hedge work, but although good for a few years, they seem to resent the continual clipping and in the end are most unsatisfactory.
- P. undulatum.**—Makes good tall hedge where it will not be too much cut, but it is liable to a distiguring leaf disease. Hardy everywhere. 16/- doz.
- PLUMBAGO CAPENSIS.**—Suitable for a low fence either planted with all blue or blue and white alternately. It suckers badly from the roots which is an objection in certain positions. A.B.M.P.S. 16/- doz.

RAPHIOLEPIS INDICA.—A very hardy hedge suitable for all climates and presenting quite a variety of colour. The young growth is brownish red which at a distance frequently looks like bloom. It is followed by pinkish white flowers and then black berries. It is evergreen and resists drought well and may be kept in good order with a minimum of attention. Hardy everywhere. Plant 3 feet apart. 16/- doz.

ROSES.—Under certain conditions Roses make good hedges. It is very necessary to plant only one sort, or, if more than one, only those of similar growth. The polyantha varieties are suitable for low hedges and Red Letter Day, Gruss an Teplitz, Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, General Macarthur, Countess Cayla, Hadley, Hawlmark Crimson, Radiance and Countess Labarthe for taller work. 16/- doz.; £6 per 100.

TECOMA CAPENSIS.—An orange red flowering shrub greatly used in New Zealand and some of our own suburbs. It is very hardy and quick growing. 16/- doz.

VIBURNUM TINUS.—The Laurustinus particularly suited to cold climates where its pink buds in spring open to white blooms dear to the English heart. Leaves are liable to attacks from red spider. 16/- doz.

Other subjects :—Japanese Maple (seedlings), Acalypha, Azaleas, Arduina, Boronias, Brunfelsia, Choisya, Euonymus, Ficus nitida, Gardenia, Hydrangeas, Magnolia Fuscata, Neriums, Purple Guava, Rondeletia, Spireas, Veronicas, and Xmas Bush, where it may grow without constant clipping.

Conifers and Taxads

THE CONE BEARING AND YEW LIKE TREES

When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.

	s. d.		s. d.
ABIES. —Abeo, to rise; referring to their lofty growth. H.M.Mt.		Japonica. —100ft. (The Typical Tree of Japan). H.M.Mt.	2 0
Alba (White Spruce).—80ft.	2 6	Fine ornamental trees from Japan, hardy, but prefer good soil and sheltered position. Elegans, of upright habit, well branched, and covered with fine foliage, which changes from green to bronzy crimson during the winter. When well grown they make magnificent specimens.	
Douglasii (Silver Fir).—50ft. Provides the Oregon timber of commerce ...	2 6	CUPRESSUS. —Kuo, to produce and parisos, equal; a reference to the symmetrical growth of <i>C. sempervirens</i> .	
Excelsa (Norway Spruce).—100ft.	2 6	Brunniana Aurea. —Golden foliage. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.	3 6
Nordmanniana (Crimean Pine).—80 to 100ft.	3 6	Funebris. —(Funeral Cypress) 50ft.	2 0
Beautiful trees of symmetrical, but rather slow growth. Should be planted in every plantation. When making young growth, they are clad with a beautiful pale green foliage.		A.H.M.Mt.P.S.	
ARAUCARIA. —The Araucanos are a Chilean tribe living in the district where <i>A. Imbricata</i> was discovered.		Knightii. —Hardy in all parts. 80ft. ...	2 0
Bidwilli (Bunya Bunya).—150ft. A.B. M.P.S.	2 0	Lambertiana Aurea. —40ft. Very beautiful golden foliage	4 0
Cunninghami (Hoop Pine).—100ft. A.B. M.P.S.	2 6	Lambertiana Horizontalis. —60ft. One of the best, largely used as a hedge and breakwind, but not suitable for P. & S.	4 0
Excelsa (Norfolk Island Pine).—100ft. A.B.M.P.S.	2 0	Lawsoniana. —30ft. H.M.Mt.	2 0
Imbricata (Monkey Puzzle).—50ft. An exquisite pine specially adapted for cooler districts. H.M.Mt.	5 0	Lawsoniana Aurea. —Very ornamental golden foliage. 80ft. H.M.Mt.	4 0
CEDRUS. —Arabic, Kedron, power; referring to their majestic appearance. Some consider the name comes from the brook Cedron in Judea.		Macrocarpa (Macro, large; carpos, fruit).—Of very quick growth, but liable to die out, therefore, cannot be reconmended. 60ft. A.H.M.Mt. P.S.	1 6
Deodora , or Indian Cedar.—50ft.	2 6	Sempervirens. —50ft.	1 6
A beautiful tree, especially well adapted for tall specimens on extensive lawns, and can well be introduced into large avenues. Has proved to be drought-resisting. H.M.Mt. and hills in S.		Torulosus (From seed).—60ft.	2 0
Atlantica (Atlas Cedar).—80ft. Handsome silvery foliage. Stiffer growth than <i>Deodora</i> . H.M.Mt.	2 6	Torulosus. —Propagated from cuttings; very useful for hedges	3 0
CRYPTOMERIA. —(Kryptos, hidden; meris, a part.)		GINKO BILOBA. —(See <i>Salishuria</i>).	
Elegans. —60ft. H.M.Mt.	2 0	FOKIENTIA. —Discovered in Fo Kien (China) by Capt. Hodgins.	
		Hodginsii. —	2 6
		This tree is of a rapid growth. The upper surface of the leaves is green, while the lower is marked with a conspicuous white band. B. & S.	

	s.	d.
JUNIPERUS. —The Celtic name meaning rough. The varieties are not suitable for B.		
Africana. —8ft. A dwarf compact variety suitable for lawn centres.....	2	0
Bermudiana (Pencil Cedar).—30ft.	2	6
Chinensis. —20ft.	2	0
Hibernica (Irish Juniper).—20ft. A slow growing very compact variety	2	0
Virginiana. —30ft.	2	0
PINUS. —Handsome ornamental trees suitable for avenues or shelter belts.		
Canariensis. —40ft. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.....	2	0
Halapensis. —80ft. A.H.M.Mt.P.	2	0
Insignis. —100ft. Largely used for break-winds. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.	1	6
Price per 100 on application.		
Longifolia. —60ft. Suitable for any climate	2	0
Pinea. —30ft. Most suitable for sea side planting. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.	2	0
PODOCARPUS. —Pous, a foot; karpos, fruit. (Long footstalks.)		
Elatus. —40ft. The Illawarra Plum. Bears the seed attached to the outside of the fruit. Suitable everywhere	2	6
Totara (New Zealand Yew).—Will not grow in B.	2	6
RETINOSPORA. —Retine, resin; spora, seeds. Some very beautiful varieties are included in this class. They are more particularly suited to cold climates and the variegated sorts are all attractive with their golden leaves. H.M.Mt. and occasionally in S.		
Ericoides. —8ft.	2	6
Obtusa. —30ft.	2	6

	s.	d.
Pisifera. —20ft.	2	6
Pisifera Aurea. —10ft.	2	6
Plumosa. —10ft.	2	6
Light, feathery leaves.		
Plumosa Aurea. —8ft.	2	6
A very fine golden form of the preceding.		
SALISBURIA. —R. A. Salisbury was an English Botanist.		
Adiantifolia, D. 50 (Maiden Hair Tree). —H.M.Mt.S.	3	6
A sacred tree in Japan.		
TAXODIUM. —Taxus, yew; oides, like. Deciduous Cypress. A moist situation suits this tree best, otherwise suits any climate.		
Distichum. —30ft.	2	6
TAXUS. —Taxon, a bow. (The timber was used for bows. (Yew). Very slow growing trees used largely for hedges in England.		
Baccata. —30ft. H.M.Mt.	3	0
THUJA. —Thyon, a sacrifice. (The resin was used for incense.)		
Lobbi. —40ft. A handsome California tree. H.M.Mt.S.	2	0
Occidentalis. —30ft. H.M.Mt.S.	2	0
Orientalis. —40ft. The bookleaf Cypress	2	0
THUJOPSIS. —Thuja like.		
Dolobrata Variegata. —30ft. A bushy variegated rather coarse leaved variety. H.M.Mt.	2	6
WELLINGTONIA. —In honour of the Duke of Wellington.		
Gigantea. —The Mammoth Tree of California. H.M.Mt.	3	6
Sempervirens. —Californian Redwood. H.M.Mt.	2	6

Out Door Palms

	s.	d.
BRAHEA. —Tycho Brahe; a celebrated Astronomer.		
Robusta. —(Cotton or Railway Palm) from	2	6
One of the best palms for embellishing the garden grounds. The quickest growing variety. A.B.M.P.S.		
CHAMAEROPS. —Chamai, dwarf; ropos, a twig. Inferring that this variety is a low twig in comparison with tropical giants.		
Excelsa. —Fan palm	from	2 6
Humilis. —Hardy graceful species from	2	6
Very hardy palms, specially suited for the cooler parts where they grow into magnificent specimens. They will stand several degrees of frost. Hardy everywhere.		
COCOS. —Coco, a monkey. The end of a coconut is thought to resemble a monkey's head.		
Plumosa. —B.S.	from	2 6
Yatay (Wine Palm).—A very beautiful variety, hardy everywhere. Stands cold well	from	2 6
CORYPHA. —Koryphe, the summit. Because the leaves grow in tufts on the top of this palm,		

	s.	d.
Australis (N.S.W. Cabbage Tree Palm). —Very susceptible to frost in younger stages. R. S..... from	2	6
LATANIA. —Its native name.		
Borbonica. —A.B.M.P.S. from	2	6
Beautiful fan-leaved palm; native of China and Japan.		
MACROZAMIA. —		
Spiralis. —The native Burrawang from	2	6
PHOENIX. —The Greek name.		
Canariensis	from	2 6
Dactylifera (Date Palm)	„	2 6
Reclinata	„	2 6
Sylvestris	„	2 6
The Phoenix Palms are all splendidly adapted for ornamenting and giving a tropical appearance to the garden. All thrive well outside even in cold districts. A.B.M.P.S.		
RHAPIS. —Rhapis, a needle. The leaves are sharp pointed. (Japanese Bamboo Palm).		
Flabelliformis	from	5 0
A very handsome and graceful palm.		
SEAFORTHIA. —In honour of Lord Seaforth.		
Elegans. —(N.S.W. Bangalow Palm) from	2	6
Suitable for outdoor culture in B. & S.		

Azaleas

AZALEA.—Azaleos; dry; although a reference to the original situation the plants were found in must not be taken as a guide for their cultivation. They require similar treatment to Rhododendrons and dislike artificial manures, lime and dry soil. Like Rhododendrons they are mainly shade loving plants.

IMPROVED VARIETIES, 2/6 each; 23/- per doz.

S.—Single; S.D.—Semi-Double; D.—Double.

A. de Vervaene, D.—Deep Rose.
 Apollon, S.—Red.
 Arlequin, S.—White Red Stripes.
 Baron de Rothschild, D.—Purplish Violet.
 Baron de Vriere, S.—Large White, green centre.
 Bernhardt Andreas Alba, S. D.—Pure white.
 Cocarde Orange, S.—Orange scarlet.
 Daphne, D.—Pure white. Sparingly striped with pink.
 Deutsche Perle, D.—Pure white.
 Duc de Nassau, S.—Red shaded violet.
 Duchess de Nassau, S. D.—Rosy-scarlet tinted with violet.
 Emperor de Bresil, D.—Rose banded with white.
 Empress of India, S. D.—Rosy salmon, carmine blotch on upper petals.
 Helene Thelemann, D.—Deep Rose.
 Jubilee, D.—Double frilled variety. Rosy Crimson
 Konigin Cleopatra, S.—White splashed with rose carmine.
 Madam A. d'Haene, S. D.—Pink bordered with white.
 Madam Herman Siedel, S. D.—Pure white.
 Madam Iris Lefebvre, D.—Dark orange-red, banded and striped violet.
 Madam J. Vervaene.—Pale Rose bordered with white.
 Madam Paul de Schryver, D.—Rosy violet.

Madam Vander Cruyssen, D.—Glossy rose.
 Marquis of Lorne, S.—Bright orange with saffron yellow blotch.
 Murasaki Riukiu, S.—Rich pink, long flowers, after style of Himalayan Rhododendron.
 Murasaki Riukiu Alba, S.—Similar in shape to above; white in colour.
 Nicbe, D.—Pure white.
 Nicholas Schaurer, S.—Brilliant metallic rose.
 Orange Brilliant, S.—Orange scarlet.
 Pauline Mardner, S. D.—Light rose.
 Perle de Gendeburgen, D.—Double white.
 Phoebus, D.—Vermilion Orange.
 President, A. D. Haene.—Double rose.
 President Raphael de Smit, D.—Deep rose.
 Princess Charlotte, S.—Beautiful rose.
 Schryveriana, S. D.—Light pink bordered with white.
 Sigismund Rucker, S.—Rosy pink edged with white.
 Simon Mardner, D.—Rich ruby red.
 Souv. de Prince Albert, S.—Salmon rose, with broad white margin.
 Souv. de Monsieur Low, D.—Crimson and violet.
 Splendide, D.—Rich dark rosy crimson.
 Vervaeneana Rosea, D.—Pink.
 Vervaeneana, D.—Rose, bordered snow white.

These varieties are hardier than the previous list, but require the same attention to watering and other cultural directions.

2/- each; 22/- per dozen

Alba Magna, S.—Large white. Occasionally striped.
 Alba Plena, S. D.—Pure white. Pink stripe.
 Charmer, S.—Bright Amaranth.
 Coloris Nova, S.—Reddish Violet.
 Comte de la Torre, S.—Pink bordered white.
 Comtesse de Flanders, S.—Bright rose.
 Concinna, S.—Beautiful clear purple.
 Cordon Bleu, S.—Purple.
 Dame Melanie, S.—Bright pink margined with white.
 Eugene Mazel, S.—Bright red shaded lilac.
 Eulalie Van Geert, S.—Soft pink bordered white.
 A very dwarf variety.

Indica Alba, S.—Pure white.
 Juliana, S., Red.
 Lady Poltimore, S.—White.
 Mdlle. Marie Lefebvre, S.—White. Late flowering
 Magnifica, S.—Large deep purple.
 Mortii, S., White shaded cream.
 Purpurescens, S.—Light purple.
 Refulgens, S.—Red.
 Roi de Holland, S.—Red.
 Sir Chas. Napier, S.—Bright pink.
 Splendens, S.—Rosy salmon.
 Stella, S.—Rich orange scarlet.

Kurume Azaleas

These are named after a district in Japan and may be called the "Tom Thumb" Azaleas. They are low-growing, producing small flowers in the greatest profusion, so that the plants are frequently covered with bloom. They are specially suitable for edging and bedding purposes and, as a cut flower, last splendidly in water. Many of the varieties show a hose in hose double form and some very gay and dainty colours are available. We recommend these with the greatest confidence as very fine novelties.

KURUME Double white, 2/6 each
 " Pink, 2/6 each.
 " Soft Pink, 2/6 each.
 " Purplish Rose, 2/6 each.
 " Pale Rose, 2/6 each.
 " Pale salmon pink, 2/6 each.
 " Pinkish white, 2/6 each.
 " Deep rose, 3/- each.

KURUME Hinodegiri, Crimson 3/- each.
 " Beni Giri, Red, 3/- each.
 " Kirishima, Deep salmon, 3/- each.
 " Hatsu Giri, Purplish Red, 2/6 each.
 Flowers earlier and for long period than other varieties.
 " Rubicunda, red, 2/6 each.

Bouvardias

1/- each ; 11/- per dozen.

Except where otherwise marked.

A beautiful class of plants, one of the most charming perennials, flowering all through the summer, almost to the middle of winter. The young plants should be protected from the frost, but when once established, are rarely affected. Water and well mulch during the hot summer months and cut back in the early spring. B. & S. and, if sheltered from frost in A.M.P.

Alfred Neuner.—Double ; petals waxy white.

Beauty of Brisbane.—Pure white, robust habit.

Bocchii.—Bright pink, white throat ; very fine.

Coral Queen.—Deep pink, with white throat.

Duchess of York.—Dainty blush pink.

Enid Oliver.—A distinct variety of a pale pink shade ; the individual flowers are formed by six or even more petals ; strong grower, 1/6.

Ethel Kerslake.—Flowers large, pure white, 1/6.

Federal Queen.—A cross between President Cleveland and King of Scarlets.

Flavescens Improved.—Large single yellow.

Hogarthii Fl. Pl.—Dark scarlet ; double.

Humboldtii Corymbiflora.—Imp., snow white, large. Fragrant perfume.

King of Scarlets.—Immense blooms of deep scarlet. Freely produced, 1/6.

Mabel Porter.—Dark crimson, large and full.

Miss Eileen Beeston.—One of the best : pinkish heliotrope ; very attractive, 1/6.

Miss Ida Cheeseman.—A very distinct variety, with large flowers of a delicate pink colour, the tube and reverse of petals being of a deeper shade, 1/6.

Mrs. Gazzard.—Showy, bright pink ; very good, 1/6.

Mrs. G. H. Kerslake.—Deliciously fragrant ; dwarf, sturdy habit ; large trusses of white flowers, 1/6.

Mrs. McCullough.—Very beautiful, producing immense trusses of flowers of red, salmon colour, 1/6.

President Cleveland.—Brilliant scarlet.

President Garfield.—Double pale pink.

Priory Beauty.—Pale rose ; fine ; large trusses.

Salmon Queen.—An exceedingly fine Bouvardia ; colour salmon, with a darker tube ; distinct ; flowers through the whole season.

Cannas

1/- each ; 11/- per dozen.

List of varieties on application.

Ericas (The Heath)

2/6 each ; 28/- per dozen

Ericas are a very pretty class of plants and very free-flowering. Anyone possessing a small collection may have flowers throughout the entire year ; in fact, some of the varieties are scarcely ever out of bloom.

The most suitable soil for Heaths is sandy peat, but they will do very well in any ordinary sandy ground ; when the soil is naturally heavy, a mixture of about one half or more of river sand will grow Heaths very well, but no manure of any kind should be used unless it is thoroughly decomposed, and then it should only be applied as a top dressing, or mulching, during Summer. On no account should lime be used near the plants. They must be kept well watered and not disturbed by digging. H.M.Mt.S.

LIST OF BEST SORTS ON APPLICATION.

Fuchsias

All the best Single and Double Varieties at 1/6 each ; 16/- per dozen.

List of varieties on application.

Violets

We can supply the best varieties at :—

Single, 4d. each ; 3/- per dozen.

Double, 6d. each ; 5/- per dozen.

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